

Debate: Sharp and 'Nasty'

No Major Gaffes, And Bush Seems The More Assured

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

Vice President George Bush and Governor Michael S. Dukakis quarreled in their debate Thursday over which of them was responsible for the shrill tone of the presidential campaign, then continued to exchange sharp words on crime, taxes, military policy and the basic values that each would bring to the White House.

While biting exchanges marked the second and final presidential debate of the 1988 election, each man sought to show a softer side, and expressed concern about the bruising nature of the campaign.

"It's gotten a little ugly out there," Mr. Bush said. "It's gotten a little nasty."

Mr. Dukakis, however, accused the vice president of lowering the level of their dialogue by persisting in using "labels," especially the word "liberal."

"If I had a dollar, George, for every time you've used that label, I'd qualify for one of those tax



Governor Michael S. Dukakis waving at the end of his debate against Vice President George Bush.

It Wasn't What Dukakis Needed

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — Two-thirds of the way through the final presidential debate Thursday night, Vice President George Bush said he was "pretty confident tonight" but "not that confident" that he wanted to meet a panelist's request to name three prospective Supreme Court appointees.

If Ann Compton of ABC News had asked again a half-hour later, she might have gotten the names.

The Republican presidential nominee topped his performance in the first debate and saw his rival, Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, miss one opportunity after another to turn the course of the debate—and, more important, his flagging campaign.

If the outcome was less than one-sided, it clearly was not the big victory that Mr. Dukakis had hoped for to galvanize backers, who have been battered by a wave of discouraging polls.

Susan Estrich, Mr. Dukakis's campaign manager, conceded as much when she said after the debate: "We do not expect to see a change overnight in the poll numbers, but we do expect to close the gap in the next three weeks."

pollster and political adviser, was far less guarded, calling the vice president "a clear winner" and saying he achieved his objective of "highlighting the differences" with Mr. Dukakis on taxes, national defense and social issues.

The tip-off that this was not to be the night Dukakis supporters had hoped for came

NEWS ANALYSIS

with the first question, a deliberately shocking query from Bernard Shaw of the Cable News Network, who asked Mr. Dukakis if he would favor an irrevocable death penalty if someone were arrested for raping and killing his wife, Kitty.

The governor's face was as impassive as if he had been asked the time. "No," he said evenhandedly, as if it were the most routine matter in the world, he would stick to his principles. And then, without a word or sign acknowledging that he could empathize with those who have been the victims of violent crime, he went back into a description of his program to reduce drug abuse and crime in Massachusetts.

Mr. Bush completed the wipeout by saying that "this campaign is about values" as well as programs, "and I do

See ASSESS, Page 3

Belgrade Eases on Economy

Freeze on Wages Ends as Austerity Plan Is Altered

The Associated Press

BELGRADE — The Yugoslav government announced plans to ease an unpopular austerity program as Communist leaderships met around the country on Friday to consider demands for resignations in the ruling elite.

The Central Committees of four of Yugoslavia's six republics and of the ethnically troubled province of Kosovo were in session on Friday as fiery and intense politicking continued before a meeting of the national Central Committee in Belgrade on Monday.

The government imposed an austerity program in May intended to curb a \$21 billion foreign debt by reducing or freezing wages and allowing prices to rise.

Belgrade newspapers reported Friday that the government would increase wages for workers in profitable companies and in social services like health and education.

Last Saturday, after the worst worker unrest to date, Prime Minister Branko Mikulic announced emergency imports of staples worth \$200 million. Deputy Prime Minister Jazem Zmajevic said Friday that the value of those imports was being increased and would total \$600 million.

The new wage program will be adopted by the Yugoslav parliament by the end of the month, the newspapers said.

The newspapers said the International Monetary Fund had given its approval for the measures. The IMF and other Western creditors insisted on the original austerity program before rescheduling debt payments and extending fresh loans.

The Communist leaderships of Kosovo, and the republics of Montenegro, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia and Macedonia, met Friday to try to work out party disputes before the Belgrade session on Monday.

Kosovo's party leader, Kacusa Jassri, an ethnic Albanian, strongly objected on Friday to the practice of chanting the names of leaders who should resign.

Many leaders, "especially among the ethnic Albanians," she said, "have the feeling of being guilty without this being substantiated in any way."

At the meeting of the Kosovo Central Committee, representatives of Kosovo's Serb and Montenegrin minority demanded the collective resignation of the province's mostly ethnic Albanian leadership, the Tanjug press agency said.

In the southern republic of Montenegro, where the police used tear gas and clubs to break up anti-government protests last weekend, the republic's party chief, Mijlan Radovic, complained that "anti-socialist and anti-Communist" outbursts never heard before were now so common that "it gives a man the chills."

In Sarajevo, a member of the Central Committee of Bosnia-Herzegovina, reflecting workers' anger, said the workers would never forgive former peasants who now abused the trappings of power.

"Some comrades, sitting here, come from peasant families, where the children used to be chronically hungry," said a Central Committee member, Nedjo Sipovac.

"They allowed themselves to betray the Communist movement and the worker class," he said, "by building enormously costly, luxury villas on the Adriatic, in Bosnia-Herzegovina and other parts of our country."

In northern Slovenia, the republic's official youth organization demanded direct elections and the "formal abandonment of a one-party system" as a solution to Yugoslavia's crisis, the Belgrade daily Borba said.

With U.S. Front Quiet, Kremlin Is Wooing Western Europe

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — With Soviet-American relations temporarily becalmed by the presidential election, the Soviet Union is making a major push this fall to improve ties with Western Europe.

Three Western European leaders are visiting Moscow this month — Chancellor Franz Vranitzky of Austria, Prime Minister Ciriaco De Mita of Italy and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany — and President Francois Mitterrand of France will arrive in November.

Moscow's diplomatic moves accord-

ing to Soviet officials and West European diplomats, is primarily aimed at expanding economic ties with Western Europe in hopes that increased trade, Western credits and technology can help stimulate the sluggish economy.

The officials and diplomats said that Moscow was also eager to prepare the political groundwork for future East-West talks on reducing conventional forces in Europe and to present the Soviet Union as a nonthreatening neighbor as Western Europe moves toward economic and political integration in the 1990s.

Whether Soviet policy toward Western

Europe represents an effort to woo members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization away from their traditional ties with Washington is the subject of debate in Western capitals. Opinion polling in Western Europe in recent years has shown diminishing fears of a Soviet military threat and considerable sympathy for Mikhail S. Gorbachev and his efforts to reshape Soviet society.

The embrace of Western Europe, which has been gaining force since Mr. Gorbachev became the Soviet leader in March 1985, is part of an effort to broaden the nation's foreign policy beyond the

traditional focus of Soviet-American relations and its costly, often unproductive commitments among developing nations.

Improving ties with China, expected to begin in 1989 by the first Moscow-Beijing summit meeting in 30 years, and warmer relations with key regional powers like Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Japan and Indonesia are part of this pattern.

President Jose Sarney of Brazil is scheduled to arrive in Moscow on Monday for talks with Mr. Gorbachev and other Kremlin leaders.

Mr. Gorbachev is directing the court-

ship of Western Europe with the help of his two main advisers on foreign policy, Alexander N. Yakovlev, a Politburo member and head of a recently formed party commission on international relations, and Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze.

The recent retirement of two men closely associated with a policy centered on the United States — Andrei A. Gromyko, who was foreign minister for 28 years and president for 3, and Anatoli F. Dobrynin, ambassador to Washington

See EUROPE, Page 6

Japan Aide Is Linked to Inside Trade

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Japan's finance minister changed his previous testimony and said Friday that 10,000 shares of stock in a company involved in an insider trading scandal were bought in his name.

The finance minister, Kiichi Miyazawa, is the first cabinet member to link directly to the scandal over unlisted shares of a real estate company, Recruit-Cosmos Co., that were later sold for large profits after the company went public.

"I never intended to hide it from the public, but I just found out about it myself a few days ago," Mr. Miyazawa said in response to questions from opposition parties in the Diet, the Japanese parliament.

Several other senior officials, including Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, have said their aides purchased shares in the company without their knowledge.

Mr. Miyazawa told the Diet in August that a former aide, Tsuneo

Hattori, had bought the stock on his own, and he did not acknowledge any direct involvement.

"I conferred with Mr. Hattori recently after the case was revealed and learned that he used my name to make things work more smoothly," Mr. Miyazawa said. "He told me that he was asked by his friend to lend my name and he responded to the request carelessly."

Mr. Miyazawa continued to deny any previous knowledge about the dealings and said, "People including myself and my aides were never involved in the dealings themselves."

Several senior politicians and business leaders reportedly obtained unlisted shares of Recruit-Cosmos in 1984 and earned up to \$780,000 each in profits by selling them after public trading began a short time later. The price of the stock nearly quadrupled soon after the shares were placed on the over-the-counter market.

No criminal charges have been filed against those who bought the shares, but opposition parties have raised ethical questions about the politicians who were involved.

The dispute has highlighted the frequently lucrative ties between businessmen and politicians in Japan. Trading on privileged information is a widely accepted practice. New laws passed since the scandal unfolded this summer deal more stringently with insider trading, but are not retroactive.

The Japanese Communist Party made public a list of nine persons, including Mr. Miyazawa, who are said to have purchased shares in the company through Do-Best Inc.

The list included aides to Mr. Takeshita, former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Shintaro Abe, secretary-general of the governing Liberal Democratic Party.

Mr. Takeshita has said a former aide obtained 2,000 shares of Recruit-Cosmos stock through another company and sold them shortly after public trading began, earning a profit of about \$31,000.

Opposition parties fiercely attacked Mr. Miyazawa on Friday for his personal involvement in the stock dealings and his previous testimony.

Kiosk

Senate Passes Anti-Drug Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate passed an anti-drug bill on Friday that would expose traffickers who sell to the death penalty, spend more money on treatment programs and bolster law enforcement agencies across the United States.

Senators will now have to work on a compromise measure with members of the House, which passed a harsher version of the bill on Sept. 22.

The two-year, \$2.6 billion measure, approved 87 to 3, would allow for fines of up to \$10,000 on people convicted of drug possession.



Margaret Thatcher told the Conservative Party conference that conservatism had become the "common ground" in Britain. Page 6.

General News

Vietnam opens its doors substantially wider for those who want to leave. Page 2.

Consentions objectors in record numbers are performing civilian service in West Germany. Page 6.

Unrest in Algeria has reopened old wounds between France and its former colony. Page 2.

Business/Finance

U.S. inflation at the wholesale level moderated last month, as the economy slowed. Page 9.

L'Oréal bought the U.S. cosmetics maker Helena Rubinstein Inc. Page 9.

Dow Jones	The Dollar
Down 0.18	DM 1.8055
	Pound 1.759
	Yen 126.55
	FF 6.1675

CIA Official Is Dubious On Gorbachev's Future

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Mikhail S. Gorbachev faces a "continuing, intense struggle" over the pace and scope of political restructuring despite his apparent consolidation of power, the deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency said Friday.

The official, Robert M. Gates, said Mr. Gorbachev was confronting a daunting array of domestic and economic problems and could be deposed if opponents sensed that the Communist Party was "losing control" in the Soviet Union or Eastern Europe.

Mr. Gates' remarks, before a meeting sponsored by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, appeared to have been prompted by recent popular unrest in Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet regions of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Estonia and Latvia.

In a rare public analysis of the turmoil, Mr. Gates disclosed that the CIA had counted roughly 600 "popular disturbances" inside the Soviet Union since early 1987 and considered half of them related to ethnic issues.

In the last year, he added, "major nationalist demonstrations" have broken out in 9 of the 15 Soviet republics, creating concern among the nation's leaders "about the potential for instability" created by any relaxation of political controls.

Mr. Gates said that Mr. Gorbachev "showed real political muscle" at the Oct. 1 meeting of the Supreme Soviet by obtaining swift

approval for appointment of several supporters and protégés to the ruling Politburo "while removing most of the remaining holdovers" appointed by his conservative predecessor, Leonid I. Brezhnev.

But he added that the meeting also signaled "his vulnerability and his frustration at the lack of progress, bureaucratic obstructionism and opposition in the party to his programs and policies—and of the desperate situation facing the Soviet Union."

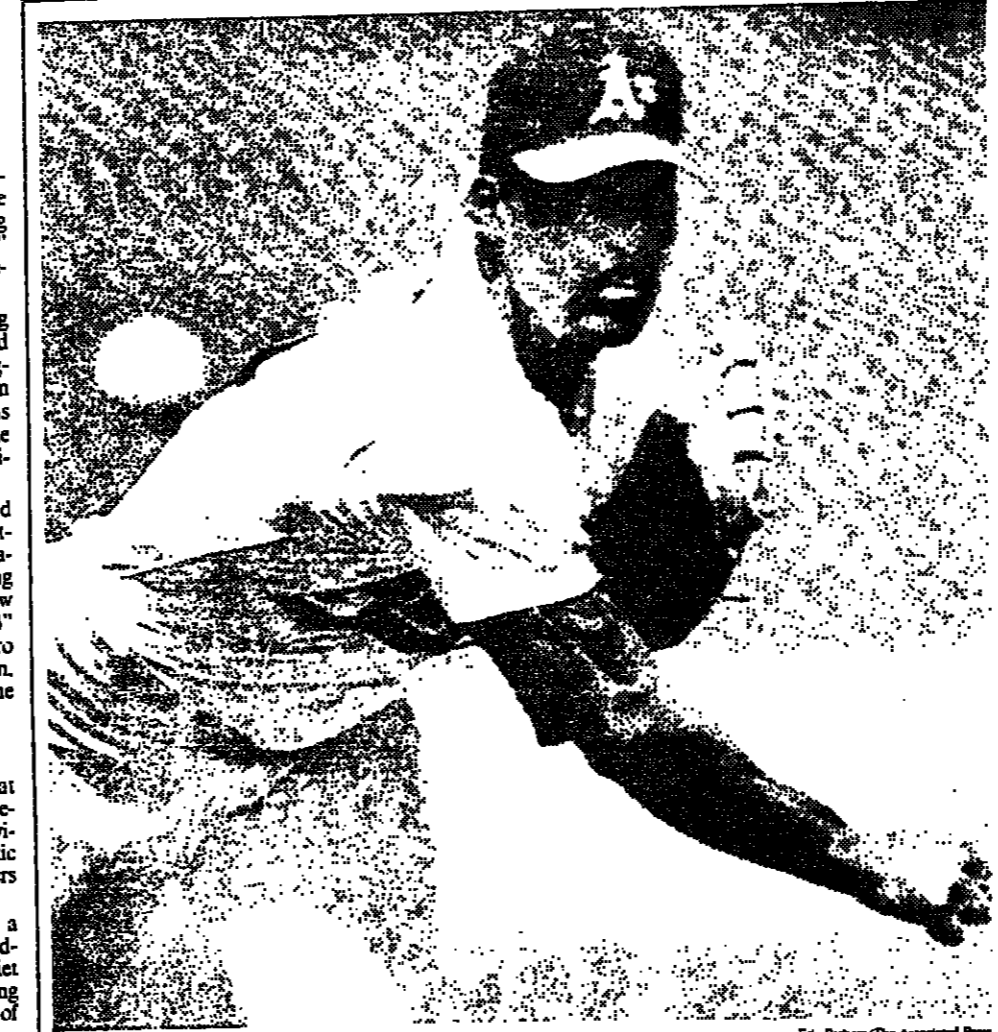
Mr. Gates dismissed widespread opinions that the new appointments had secured Mr. Gorbachev's absolute power, asserting that the Soviet leader could now "probably count on only 3 or 4" out of the 12 voting Politburo members "as being totally his men, consistently supportive across the board."

Agricultural Overhaul

Mr. Gorbachev has signaled that he will put his personal power behind a drive to totally reshape Soviet agriculture, foreign diplomatic analysts said in Moscow, Reuters reported Friday.

Mr. Gorbachev indicated in a speech Wednesday that he intended to switch the whole of Soviet agriculture to the rapidly spreading system of renting land to groups of farmers for up to 50 years.

Referring to the enforced collectivization of 1929 to 1932, he declared: "When we separated the people from the land, from the means of production, we turned them from masters of the land into mere hirelings."



A's and Dodgers Ready for Game One of World Series
Dave Stewart of the Oakland Athletics, above, is expected to face Tim Lincecum, Los Angeles rookie pitching ace, at the opening Saturday of baseball's 85th World Series, in Los Angeles. Page 15.

U.S. Nuclear Arms Industry: Suddenly, a Crisis

By Keith Schneider
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a remarkable public admission, the Energy Department has acknowledged in the last two weeks that the U.S. government's mismanagement of the nation's nuclear weapons industry has resulted in many industrial mishaps, chronic safety violations and a legacy of environmental contamination.

The scope of the difficulties almost defies comprehension. Toxic and radioactive wastes that will remain dangerous for thousands of years contaminate underground water around many of the department's weapons plants.

Three major plants have been shut in the last three months, and old and neglected equipment at the others may no longer be able to supply critical materials reliably for nuclear weapons. The nation may thus be in an uncomfortable position of weakness.

Why is the Energy Department, which is normally secretive about its military nuclear operations, now declaring that conditions at its plants pose threats to national security and public safety?

Finances and fear of a serious accident are among the forces motivating the department, a variety of experts say. By admitting that the 46-year-old program to manufacture nuclear weapons is in crisis, this reasoning goes, the department believes it can make a case for proceeding with an expensive program of repair and rebuilding.

Congressional critics of the department argue that its candor is in many ways a political shell game. They note that many safety problems at the plants stem from the Reagan administration's decisions to pay

for new weapons systems, like the B-1 bomber, by not providing for the maintenance of laboratories, production plants, a waste repository and a test site in the system for producing nuclear warheads.

Another factor in the department's disclosures may have been the likelihood that if the department was not more open about the problems, the press and Congress would be.

In August, the Energy Department shut down a reactor at the Savannah River Plant in South Carolina after inspectors from Washington discovered that local operators neither understood nor cared about an unsettling power surge and other unusual events. The public learned about this not from the department but from press reports that began with The Washington Post.

Only weeks later, the Energy Department said it could not open the nation's

See NUCLEAR, Page 6

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Hanoi Opens Door for Those Who Want to Leave

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

BANGKOK — In an effort to improve relations with the West and non-Communist countries in Asia, Vietnam has substantially increased the number of its citizens allowed to leave, and has enlarged and streamlined the channels for legal emigration.

As a result, Western diplomats and refugee officials in Bangkok said the number of Vietnamese leaving by air to settle in the United States, Australia and Canada as well as France and other European countries would total about 23,000 for 1988, nearly double the 1987 level.

This is the largest legal outflow of people from any Communist country. The officials said the annual departures could rise to more than 30,000 in 1989.

Those leaving legally are nearly all from southern Vietnam. They include relatives of Vietnamese refugees who escaped to the West af-

ter the collapse of the U.S.-backed government of South Vietnam in 1975, children fathered by Americans during the Vietnam War and a much smaller number of Vietnamese political detainees and their family members.

Western officials based in Bangkok and Hanoi said that expansion of the Orderly Departure Program would reduce the incentive for Vietnamese to leave illegally by boat.

More than 36,000 Vietnamese "boat people" have sought temporary asylum in Hong Kong and non-Communist countries of Southeast Asia this year, prompting governments in the region to increase pressure on Hanoi to curb the outflow.

After a two-day meeting in London, British and Vietnamese officials announced an agreement Wednesday on terms for the voluntary return home of some of the 9,500 Vietnamese refugees who have been classified as economic migrants, not genuine refugees

from political persecution, since they arrived in Hong Kong.

As part of the arrangement, Vietnam said it would not punish returnees. Britain agreed to aid resettlement through the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

The accord on repatriation is the first with Vietnam, and diplomats said Thursday that they expected that Southeast Asian countries would negotiate similar arrangements with Hanoi.

They said that official talks on a comprehensive solution to the Indochinese refugee problem would be held in Thailand, probably at the end of October.

Vietnam and Laos will be invited to join these preliminary negotiations with representatives of the UN refugee agency, first-asylum countries in Asia and major resettlement nations, officials added.

Officials said Australia, which has an embassy in Hanoi, has been allowed since August to receive em-

igration applications by mail or hand delivery instead of through official channels.

The embassy says it receives about 500 applications a week, many more than before the direct application system was introduced.

Western officials have also been told that Vietnam has approved the opening of regular passenger flights from Ho Chi Minh City to Manila by the Philippine national airline.

These flights will carry Vietnamese approved for entry to the United States who are first given training in English and work skills at a camp in the Philippines.

Diplomats said the Vietnamese government's decision to allow more people to leave was part of a liberalization program promoted by Nguyen Van Linh, the Vietnamese leader, and other pragmatists in the ruling party.

Diplomats and refugee officials in Bangkok said that by expanding channels for legal emigration, Vietnam hoped to improve its interna-

tional image, particularly in the United States and other Western countries, where more than 1.5 million Vietnamese emigrants live and where criticism of Vietnam's human rights record has been strongest.

"They have also realized that an Orderly Departure Program can serve as a safety valve by allowing those who are unhappy, or don't fit in, to leave without risk," a refugee official said.

About two-thirds of the people leaving under this program go to the United States. Diplomats said the rapid expansion of legal departures this year reflected Hanoi's renewed interest in developing better relations with the United States.

Vietnam evidently sees this as another step toward establishing diplomatic, trade and investment links with the United States, and ending an American-led ban on development aid to Vietnam that is widely observed by non-Communist countries and international financial institutions.

Sihanouk Hints at U.S. Arms Aid to His Forces

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Prince Norodom Sihanouk said his Cambodian guerrilla forces were receiving new military aid from "some countries," and strongly hinted that he was referring to the United States.

Prince Sihanouk, the former Cambodian head of state who controls one of two non-Communist guerrilla factions, said Thursday that China suspended aid to his military forces about two months ago. But he indicated that he had secured another source of support.

U.S. officials were quick to deny that the United States had abandoned its long-held policy of not providing arms to the guerrillas and said they were distressed by the prince's remarks.

The officials and Asian diplomats speculated that Prince Sihanouk might have been misinformed, or perhaps was seeking to strike fear in the Communist Khmer Rouge guerrillas or the Hanoi-backed Cambodian government.

His remarks and the U.S. denial left unclear just what help the United States was providing to Prince Sihanouk, who is expected to be a leader in a future Cambodian government.

He met with President Ronald Reagan and other officials this week in what was largely intended as a show of U.S. support for his leadership and of its opposition to the Khmer Rouge, which presided over the deaths of at least a million Cambodians when it ruled the country in the 1970s.

The Khmer Rouge is in an uneasy coalition with the forces of Sihanouk and Son Sann, a former Cambodian prime minister who heads another non-Communist faction against the Phnom Penh government.

In his remarks Thursday to a small group of experts and journalists at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Prince Sihanouk referred to what he called "confidential things" concerning aid to his forces.

But he quickly added, "I don't want to embarrass the Reagan administration but I assure you that my people and Cambodian refugees, all of them, they are rather satisfied with the end of the China aid because they know there are some countries — I don't want to name the United States of America — because it must remain confidential." He laughed, then added: "So we are getting — I don't say from the U.S.A. — but I'm getting some weapons and ammunitions and equipment."

As a result of the new infusion of aid, Prince Sihanouk said, "we can build up a great, big army," and by next year, he said, he would have at least 30,000 fighters under his command. According to U.S. estimates, he now controls between 12,000 and 19,000 troops.

In remarks after the meeting, Prince Sihanouk left no doubt that he was referring to the United States as the source of the aid.

U.S. officials denied that the United States was supplying Prince Sihanouk with weapons and ammunition or money to buy military equipment, and described U.S. aid as "nonlethal."

U.S. officials and Asian diplomats said there is no evidence that China's assistance to the non-Communist opposition forces in Cambodia has been cut off. In any case, China has been the main patron of the Khmer Rouge.

The United States, Southeast Asian countries and even its own allies have expressed alarm at the prospect that the Khmer Rouge might try to seize power alone if and when Vietnam withdraws its forces from Cambodia, as it has pledged to do.

The United States plans to triple current aid levels to the two non-Communist Cambodian factions from \$3.5 million this year to at least \$10.5 million, and perhaps as much as \$15 million for the next fiscal year by asking Congress to remove funds from other foreign aid or military projects. Congress has already appropriated \$5 million for next year.

WORLD BRIEFS

Beirut Bomb Kills 3 and Wounds 33

BEIRUT (WP) — A car bomb devastated a low-income Beirut district bordering the Sabra Palestinian camp on Friday, killing 3 persons and wounding 33, as anxiety over Lebanon's political future deepened.

As two rival administrations held meetings, raising fears that the country had taken an irreversible course toward partition, Moslem and Christian leaders remained divided on how to pull the country out of its constitutional crisis.

The president of the Chamber of Deputies, Hussein Hussein, a Shiite Moslem, scheduled the election of a new president of Lebanon's unicameral legislature for Tuesday and invited deputies to convene in the old legislature building on Nejmeh Square. The 41 Christian deputies, who now form the majority of the 76 surviving members of the 99-seat legislature, have said they will stay away from the building, which is in the bombed-out commercial center under Syrian and Moslem control.

Israelis Raze Homes of 5 Palestinians

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Israeli troops destroyed the homes of five Palestinians accused of killing an Arab village leader and razing 30 West Bank villages Friday amid a general strike called by Palestinians in the occupied territories.

Hospital officials said that Omar al-Aswi, 21, had been shot dead by soldiers in a clash at the village of Kafr Malek, near Ramallah, and that a Palestinian who was shot Saturday, Ahmed Yacoub Mustafa al-Anja, from Qibya, had died of his wounds. The army confirmed that troops had wounded a Kafr Malek resident after a stone-throwing incident but could not confirm his death.

In Bidya, the army bulldozed the homes of five Palestinians suspected in the Oct. 6 killing of Mustafa Abu Bakr, a man who opposed Palestinians said had collaborated with the Israeli secret police. An in Nablus, where the army ended a seven-day punitive curfew, soldiers shot and wounded three demonstrators.

Burma Delays Ballot Pending Talks

RANGOON, Burma (AP) — The military government announced Friday that general elections would not be held before early next year and that the date would be set after talks with political parties.

Eighteen parties have taken up the government's call to register with an election commission, but none has said whether it will take part in elections.

Following weeks of anti-government protests, General Saw Maung seized power from a civilian government Sept. 18, ordered his troops to shoot protesters and promised to hold general elections within three months.

Chilean Junta Member Backs Change

SANTIAGO (Reuters) — The leader of the Chilean Air Force said Friday that he would support some of the changes in the military constitution that are being demanded by the opposition after their victory in the Oct. 5 presidential election.

The statement by the air force general, Fernando Matthei, a member of the ruling four-man military junta, was the government's first signal of political flexibility since voters rejected the idea of President Augusto Pinochet staying in power until 1997. General Matthei said he favored altering the constitution to make it easier for it to be amended by the future congress, which is the opposition's key demand.

Under the constitution, the military would continue to have a key role through a National Security Council, with virtual veto powers. Sixteen opposition parties have called for increased democracy.

U.S. Rebuffs Soviets on War Games

VIENNA (AP) — The United States on Friday rejected a Soviet allegation that Washington and Bonn had violated an agreement on advance notification of a military exercise involving more than 40,000 NATO troops.

The allegation was made Thursday in Moscow by the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, after Soviet observers carried out an inspection in West Germany from Sept. 7 to 9. He said Moscow had concluded that the total numerical strength of the force involved in the exercises during that period surpassed 170,000.

A statement issued by the U.S. delegation to arms talks here said the United States, beginning in December 1986, had given notification that there would be a large-scale exercise known as "Certain Challenge." The statement said more details were given in 1987 and, most recently, on July 26. It also said that West Germany had given notification of its exercise.

For the Record

Low-altitude military training flights over West Germany will continue because they are vital to defending the West, Defense Minister Rupert Scholz said in Parliament on Friday in rejecting a ban on them. (Reuters)

Hundreds of British intelligence officers in air and sea ports dressed casually in tracksuits or T-shirts and jeans Friday to protest the government's refusal to pay them allowances of £250 (\$425) a year for the formal clothing they are required to wear. (AP)

The political extremist Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr. and six associates were charged with conspiracy and fraud on Friday in a federal grand jury indictment in Alexandria, Virginia. The indictment says they borrowed \$34 million over a four-year period with no intention of repayment. (AP)

The Reagan administration told Congress on Friday that there would be no automatic, across-the-board cuts in federal programs in the new fiscal year, which began Oct. 1, because the \$146 billion deficit target in the Gramm-Rudman law had not been breached. (AP)

U.S. Says Iran Agrees To Formula

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Iran has told the Reagan administration that it agrees to the two governments should not work through private individuals in any discussions about improving relations or releasing U.S. hostages being held in Lebanon, according to a senior State Department official.

The official, Richard W. Murphy, an assistant secretary of state, told a House panel on Thursday that Iran had communicated its willingness not to use private representatives in place of or in addition to communications between the two countries have been carrying on through Swiss and other third-party diplomatic channels.

"They realize our position, and they affirm they are not interested in dealing with private citizens and unauthorized individuals," Mr. Murphy said.

He did not indicate how recently the administration had received the message, but an aide said later that it was part of an indirect exchange of messages between the United States and Iran during the weekend of Oct. 1-2.

The United States sent a message to Tehran to make clear that the administration has not authorized any private individuals to negotiate release of the hostages, and Mr. Murphy implied that Iran was replying to that communication.

Administration spokesmen have repeatedly denied in the last 10 days that any direct or indirect contacts concerning the hostages are taking place between the two governments. But they also have indicated they believe some private individuals may be seeking to broker a deal by falsely representing themselves as U.S. envoys.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz said on Oct. 6 that "we know of some individuals who so represent themselves in one way or another."

"In no way do they represent the United States," he said. "Frankly, I wish they would butt out."



OPPOSITION IN PAKISTAN — Benazir Bhutto, right, leader of the Pakistan People's Party explaining her party's manifesto for the November elections. The party will emphasize the economy. With her is her mother, Begum Musrat Bhutto, chairwoman of the party.

Malfunction Blamed in Zia's Plane Crash

By Bernard E. Trainor
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Experts sent to Pakistan to investigate the plane crash that killed President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq have concluded that the crash was caused by a malfunction in the aircraft, and not by a bomb or a missile, administration officials said.

They said the disintegration of the Lockheed C-130 transport Aug. 17 was caused by the force with which it hit the ground and not by a midair explosion.

The officials, who declined to be identified because of the political sensitivity of the investigation, refused to say if the malfunction could have been caused by sabotage.

The lack of information about the crash and the length of the investigation have prompted speculation that the plane's mechanical

system failed because of tampering. The officials said the findings of the U.S. investigating team, made up of experts from the air force and Lockheed, had been forwarded to the Pakistanis, but they provided no details.

Thirty persons were killed in the crash, including Arnold L. Raphael, the U.S. ambassador to Pakistan, and Brigadier General Herbert M. Wassom, the American military attaché there.

Officials at the State and Defense departments said the United States had received assurances from Pakistan that it would share its findings with Washington.

There has been widespread speculation that General Zia was the victim of an assassination plot. Suspects have ranged from his domestic opponents to Afghans, Russians and Indians.

Recent reports that Pakistani officers sabotaged the plane were dis-

missed by both U.S. and Pakistani officials as idle speculation.

U.S. officials discounted reports that a bomb was smuggled aboard or that the plane was shot down by a missile.

According to U.S. government experts, if the plane had exploded in the air, wreckage would have been widely scattered.

Reports from the scene indicate the wreckage was largely in one area, although some pieces, including an engine, were said to be some distance from the fuselage, indicating that at least part of the plane came apart in the air.

U.S. officials said that the investigation was hampered because the plane carried no flight recorder. Most American C-130s do not carry them either.

One of the mysteries is the absence of information on radio transmissions from the aircraft.

Normally an airplane in distress transmits emergency radio calls if the pilot and crew remain capable.

Factions Are Reunited

Two strong factions of the Pakistan Moslem League said Friday that they had agreed to join forces, presenting a new challenge to the leader of the opposition, Benazir Bhutto, in the national elections next month, Agency France-Press reported from Islamabad.

The merger of the two factions, led by Fida Mohammed Khan and a former prime minister, Mohammed Khan Junejo, would make the Nov. 16 election a fight between the league and Miss Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party.

A spokesman for Mr. Junejo's group said of the merger: "All major points have been settled. Only minor issues are to be thrashed out."

CHURCH SERVICES

- CENTER OF COPENHAGEN**
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, English speaking, Sun. 9:00, Roggesgade 7, (Bus 3,5,7,16), Dr. K.J. Robinson, Min. Tel.: 373924.
- GENEVA**
INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP OF GENEVA, English speaking Sunday service 12:00 noon at Chapelle des Bains 3, Avenue de la Gare, P.O. Box 2447, CH-1211 Geneva 2. (022) 32 08 67.
- CHURCH OF THE LIVING SAVIOUR**, Geneva's International Pentecostal church, 20 Ave. Emmenthal, Enjoy a warm atmosphere of joyful, unpretentious fellowship. 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Tel.: 447070 or 988380.
- HAMBURG**
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF HAMBURG meets at Fr. Freikirchliche Gemeinde Christuskirche, Sutter Str. 18, Hamburg-Altona. Bible Study 1 p.m. + Worship 2 p.m. Tel. (0) 4101-307953.
- HOLLAND**
TRINITY BAPTIST S.S. 9:30, Worship 10:30, nursery, women fellowship, Meent 10:30, completion 54 in Wassenaar. Tel.: 01751-78024.
- LOUVAIN**
Welcome to English speaking INTERNATIONAL CHURCH OF EVANGELICALS in Louvain (CEI). Worship Services Every Sunday 10:30 a.m. 40, Noosse Street, Louvain.
- MUNICH**
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, English speaking S.S. 11:45, worship 12:45, nursery, child, etc. provided. Helmutstr. 9, Evening Service 7:00. Call Rev. Paul. Box 089-048334.
- MUNICH INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY CHURCH**, services in English 4:30 p.m. Sundays at Erlanger Str. 10 in Schwabing. (089) 540000. Further info. call Pastor Ronald Stevens (089) 830-8617.
- PARIS**
THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL (Episcopal-Anglican). Sun. 9 & 11 a.m. Sunday School for children and nursery care at 11 a.m. 23 Ave. George V, Paris 8. Tel.: 47 20 17 92. Metro: George V or Alma-Marceau.
- BRANNEAU BAPTIST CHURCH**, 56 Rue des Bains-Bains, Rueil-Malmaison. English speaking, evangelists, 10:30 a.m. Sunday, 7:00 p.m. Tel.: 47 49 15 29.
- INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST FELLOWSHIP** meets at 123 Ave. du Maine, Metro Odeon. Vespers Services in English every Sunday evening at 6:30. Tel.: 47 49 15 29 / 47 51 29 23.
- STOCKHOLM**
BAPTIST CHURCH, Kungälvsg. & Birger Jarl. Friendly atmosphere. 10:30 a.m. Tel.: (08) 151225, & 307603.

Survey by UN For Namibia Voting Ends

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa — A United Nations technical team has completed a two-week survey aimed at preparing South-West Africa for territorial elections leading to independence.

The UN will move 7,000 troops and civilians into South-West Africa, also known as Namibia, to oversee the elections if an agreement is reached at international negotiations on the territory's future. South Africa rules Namibia in defiance of the United Nations.

"We received lots of good cooperation from businessmen, various consuls and organizations, including the South African Defense Force," Cedric Thornberry, leader of the UN team, said Friday.

U.S.-mediated talks on Namibia and the withdrawal of Cuban forces from neighboring Angola are at a critical stage. The negotiators have set Nov. 1 as a target date to start carrying out the UN independence plan.

In Washington, the United States emphatically denied Friday that the peace talks were at an impasse.

The State Department spokesman, Charles Redman, said the parties remained in daily contact and "if they demonstrate the necessary political will, agreement can be reached."

"The shape of a negotiable compromise is now clearly visible but the parties have further decisions to take," he said.

The Washington Post, quoting Cuban and Angolan officials, reported on Friday that talks had reached an impasse over a timetable for the withdrawal of 50,000 Cuban troops from Angola.

Without a detailed timetable, South Africa has said, it will refuse to go forward with elections for a constituent assembly in Namibia, a step toward independence.

Rancor on Algeria Revived

Unrest Reopens Old Wounds in Paris and Algiers

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

ALGIERS — A week of anti-government unrest and military repression in Algeria has reopened old wounds still not completely healed 26 years after this country won independence from France.

A highly politicized reaction in France to the troubles here, followed by immediate Algerian resentment at anything Paris had to say on the subject, dramatized the extent to which France and Algeria still measure each other and themselves in the light of a war that ended in 1962.

Algeria's official press, for example, charged that French newspapers and television networks had exaggerated the riots and had bloated the death toll because of an attitude that Algerians remained unable to govern themselves. Some commentaries even suggested that French intelligence was egging on the press to lay that groundwork for an attempt to reimpose colonial authority.

"A veritable hysteria," lamented the government newspaper El Moudjahid, "but a coldly calculated hysteria clearly designed to harm through an immense disinformation project. For that is what is happening, a disinformation campaign whose maps have long ago been drawn in the offices of certain malodorous departments."

The government raised similar questions about official French intentions when it called in the French ambassador Wednesday to hear a complaint about critical remarks in Paris by the French minister of cooperation and development, Jacques Pelletier.

Not only was Mr. Pelletier out of line to question the crackdown on rioters, a communiqué said, but his comment "gives something to wonder about concerning his true intentions."

French politicians, for their part, have been looking across the Mediterranean during the sudden crisis at a country many knew as soldiers or colonial administrators. Stands taken during the war of independence from 1954 to 1962 have remained an important dividing line in French politics.

Eager to maintain friendly relations with Algiers, President François Mitterrand's government

denounced for President Chadli Bendjedid's crackdown on the rioters.

"In some situations, this silence has a much heavier meaning than forms of expression that would take off too quickly to give ourselves a good conscience and would not be mindful of all the suffering at stake and all the harm that could be worsened by speaking out to put our conscience in order," he said in a Paris television interview.

Mr. Rocard was apparently referring to fears that harm could come to the 6,000 French citizens who live in Algeria. He also expressed concern over trouble among the 800,000 Algerians who live in France.

Longtime observers of French-Algerian ties viewed the prudence in Paris with irony.

The working-class Algiers neighborhoods where some of the worst of last week's rioting took place, Bab el Oued and the Casbah, were centers of the Algerian revolt against French rule 30 years ago, they recalled.

These quarters were also centers of much-criticized French repression against Algerian rebels, some of it carried out when Mr. Mitterrand was in charge of French forces in Algeria as interior minister in the 1950s.

Against this background, officials and other Algerians seemed to react exceptionally strongly to French statements about their troubles.

In perhaps the most extreme case, Miloud Brahimi, president of the Algerian Human Rights League, expressed indignation at criticisms leveled at the government by the French movie actor Yves Montand. The actor spoke out while on a visit to Jerusalem. Mr. Brahimi said, so why was he more worried about Algerian repression than about Israeli repression on the West Bank?

An Algerian newspaper called the French reaction to the rioting 'a coldly calculated hysteria.'

ment refrained from clear declarations condemning the killings and arrests of demonstrators. Instead, his Socialist Party issued a statement regretting the "brutality" of government repression and promising to follow what happened to the prisoners.

Conservative parties, some of which were strong advocates of France's own repression during the war, criticized the government for its discretion on Algerian repression. Jean-François Deniau, a centrist former minister, charged in Parliament that Mr. Mitterrand's government gives lessons when events are far away and holds its tongue when they are close by.

Prime Minister Michel Rocard, in reply, reminded the French that he got his start in politics opposing the Algerian War. He declared that his silence should not be interpreted as embarrassment but as a lack of en-

TRAVEL UPDATE

Pakistani flights to Iran and Iraq will resume after an eight-year break because of the Gulf war, the Associated Press of Pakistan said Thursday. Pakistan International Airlines is expected to start a weekly flight from Karachi to Baghdad and Tehran on Nov. 1. (AFP)

Israel and Hungary will set up air service in April next year with a Budapest-Tel Aviv ticket costing 25,000 forints (about \$500), the Hungarian media said Friday during the visit of Ariel Sharon, the Israeli trade and industry minister. (AP)

The Arc de Triomphe will be closed for about two months for repairs, starting Monday. A restoration of the Paris monument is underway to repair damage done by water and pollution. (AP)

Denmark's two main islands will be linked by a tunnel and bridge across the Baltic Straits. The government and the opposition gave final approval Friday to the project. Preparatory work began in June. It will cost 18.9 billion kroner (\$2.7 billion) and forms part of a plan to eventually link all of Scandinavia. (Reuters)

Two extensions of the Lisbon Metro system and four new stations were opened Friday by Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva. The extensions connect residential suburbs in the north of the capital to the city center and increase the number of Lisbon stations to 23. (AP)

The Winston Churchill-Jean Monnet Tunnel, should be the name of the Channel tunnel, the European Parliament suggested Friday in a proposal adopted by the deputies. (AFP)

Inventor of Rotary Engine Is Dead

Edward Chodorov, 84, Playwright and Filmmaker

NEW YORK (NYT) — Edward Chodorov, 84, a Broadway playwright and the author or producer of about 50 motion pictures, died Sunday after a brief illness at his home in New York City.

Among films Mr. Chodorov wrote or produced were "The Story of Louis Pasteur," in which Paul Muni won an Academy Award in 1936; "Craig's Wife," with Rosalind Russell and Billie Burke; "The Hucksters," with Clark Gable, Deborah Kerr and Ava Gardner, and "Road House," with Ida Lupino and Richard Widmark.

In 1935, Mr. Chodorov wrote and directed "Kind Lady," based on a story by Hugh Walpole, that has since become a fixture on the summer theater circuit and was twice made into a film. During World War II, his plays "Those Endearing Young Charms," "Decision" and "Common Ground" were produced on Broadway.

Other deaths:

Dr. B. Frank Polk, 46, a leader in AIDS research who was a professor of epidemiology at the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health in Baltimore, of a brain tumor Tuesday in Boston.

Samuel A. Adams, 55, a Central Intelligence Agency analyst whose accusations about intelligence estimates during the Vietnam War formed the basis for a CBS documentary that prompted a celebrated libel suit, apparently of a heart attack Monday in Stratford, Vermont.

Hugh Algernon Purvis, 74, the duke of Northumberland, of a suspected heart attack Tuesday in London.

Charles Frederic Aubrey de Vere Beauclerk, 73, the duke of St. Albans, Oct. 8 in London. The cause of death was not given.

Emmer (Moosey) Alexander, 66, a pianist, jazz drummer who played with Benny Goodman, backed Billy Holiday and played in "The Tonight Show" band, of a heart attack Sunday in Orlando, Florida.

Bonita Granville Wrascher, 65, a former child star, of cancer Tuesday in Santa Monica, California.

Ken Murray, 85, the vaudevillian whose racy "Ken Murray's Black-out" was one of the longest-running stage shows in history, of natural causes Wednesday in Burbank, California.

Handwritten signature or stamp: JPK 10/15/88

THE SECOND PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE: Dukakis makes no claim of victory but sees tough road ahead



Vice President George Bush and his wife, Barbara, waving Thursday at a Los Angeles rally.

Political Experts Call Bush the Clear Winner Of the Second Debate

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LOS ANGELES — Most pollsters and political experts agreed Friday that Vice President George Bush was the clear victor over Governor Michael S. Dukakis in the second and final presidential debate before the Nov. 8 election. Mr. Dukakis' campaign scrambled to put the best face on a debate performance on Thursday night that by most judgments left the Democratic candidate short of the breakthrough he needed to overcome Mr. Bush.



Michael S. Dukakis, left, and Leo McCarthy, a Senate candidate, at a gathering after the debate.

THE HUSTINGS

Too Much Fuzz for Police

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A national police organization has criticized the responses of both presidential nominees to a recent questionnaire, particularly those of Vice President George Bush, as containing too many fuzzy answers on law enforcement.

Jackson Defends His Role

DENVER (LAT) — The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, facing criticism that he has not campaigned vigorously enough for the Democratic ticket, accused other Democratic leaders Thursday of being "analysts when they should be activists."

Dawkins on the Defensive

TEANECK, New Jersey (WP) — Prospects are no longer so sunny for Pete Dawkins, a former football star who once appeared poised to recapture a Senate seat for the Republicans.

ASSESS: Dukakis Was Off

(Continued from page 1) think some crimes are so brutal, outrageous, heinous. . . Even if Mr. Bush had not underlined the point, Mr. Dukakis' omission was apparent. Before the debate, an old Dukakis rival, Representative Richard A. Gephardt, Democrat of Missouri, had said that if Mr. Dukakis could add a little human touch to his obvious competence, it would help.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Utility to Plant Trees As Emission Antidote

An electric company, concerned that its new coal-burning power plant in Connecticut will add to the warming of the world's atmosphere, is contributing to the planting of 52 million trees in Guatemala to combat carbon dioxide, the principal gas implicated in the so-called greenhouse effect.

Short Takes

Insurance that will pay up to \$1 million in case of catastrophic illness is being offered to all residents of Montgomery County, Maryland, for \$26.24 a year for an individual and \$53.80 for a family. In January, all three million people in the greater Washington area will be eligible.

White House Gives Up on Contra Aid

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has abandoned attempts to obtain additional military aid for the Nicaraguan contras and will leave the issue to be resolved by the next president and Congress, according to White House officials.

Reagan Issues Warning

Mr. Reagan told Congress Friday he "would not hesitate" to call it into special session if he decides that additional military aid needs to be rushed to the contras. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Surplus wild horses that had been removed from their Western range and penned up, sometimes for years, are being turned loose in preserves in South Dakota under an agreement between the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and a nonprofit foundation, the Institute of Range and American Mustang.

U.S. crime levels rose 1.8 percent last year after declining for the previous five years, the federal government reports. Officials had attributed the long decline to sterner law enforcement and a more cooperative public.

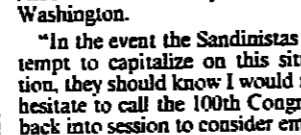
For people who work at home but want a background of businesslike sounds during their telephone calls, a tape recording of typewriters, adding machines and file drawers has gone on sale in Kingston, New York.

Sign on a film-studio truck on Manhattan's Upper West Side, a neighborhood frequented by aspiring actors and actresses, as reported by Arline Levin, a New York Times reader.

The NAME OF THE FILM IS "HARRY. THIS IS SALLY. NO ONE FAMOUS IS IT! AND YOU CAN'T BE EITHER"

Arthur Higbee

OMEGA ALWAYS MARKS SIGNIFICANT MOMENTS. IN THE OLYMPICS. IN THE SPACE PROGRAM. IN SIGNIFICANT LIVES LIKE YOURS. THE OMEGA CONSTELLATION. FOR YOU BOTH



OMEGA Official Timekeeper of the Olympic Games, Calgary and Seoul 1988

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INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune**

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Opportunity in Moscow

In at least one arena of Soviet policy, Mikhail Gorbachev has scored a clear victory. For months he has struggled with his former number two, Yegor Ligachev, over the ideological underpinnings of Soviet foreign policy. Mr. Gorbachev has stressed common interests, Mr. Ligachev conflict. Now Mr. Gorbachev has prevailed. This victory for a more constructive tone challenges the West to examine its own ideological rigidities. It also invites a search for a new superpower relationship that might go beyond arms control. Mr. Gorbachev tests his approach to foreign policy on the notion that "the common interests of mankind" take precedence over class struggle. This assault on Marxist orthodoxy rattled Mr. Ligachev, who repudiated it whenever the Soviet leader went on vacation. In August, for example, he complained bitterly that talk of "common interests" was "sowing doubt among our people... and our friends." He reaffirmed class conflict as the basis for Soviet foreign policy. Mr. Ligachev, who was conspicuously absent from an important agriculture meeting on Wednesday, lost his ideology portfolio two weeks ago. But he kept his Politburo seat, so it was not until a speech several days later by the new ideology chief, Vadim Medvedev, that the extent of Mr. Gorbachev's victory became clear. Mr. Medvedev reaffirmed Mr. Gorbachev's emphasis on "common human values" and added his own touches. Other political and economic systems hold valu-

able lessons for the Soviet Union, he said, and all systems "will inevitably intersect." This "new conception of socialism," as he called it, is a long way from the old secrecy, smugness and paranoia, from the old emphasis on competition between socialism and capitalism. And Mr. Gorbachev's specific phrases — stressing interdependence, common rather than individual security, military sufficiency instead of strict parity — could make dealing with him more productive than dealing with his predecessors. Some Americans urge that Mr. Gorbachev's pronouncements and initiatives be taken with a very large dose of salt. Americans must not be hoodwinked by high-minded talk, the thinking goes, but must resolutely test Mr. Gorbachev at every turn. He should indeed be tested, as should François Mitterrand and any other leader, foreign policy decisions ought always to be based on national security and interests. But reflexive rejection, as in Dan Quayle's dismissal of Soviet change as "refined Stalinism," misses the point — and the opportunity. Mr. Gorbachev's new thinking has already discomfited many a self-satisfied bureaucrat in Moscow. Perhaps there is a parallel abroad. America's Soviet experts and policy makers have grown accustomed to a world rigidly divided, to simple and straightforward ideological truths. Now, in a more complex time, prudence still serves the interests of the United States. But rigidity will only confound them. — THE NEW YORK TIMES.

'Problems in This Area'

The Soviet foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, is speaking in an intriguing way about human rights. Visiting in Paris, he acknowledges that his government has "problems in this area" and he in effect invites the "Helsinki" countries to apply a squeeze. If the 35 nations involved in this exercise will agree to meet in Moscow, he says, it will help the Soviet Union to alter its penal code and otherwise resolve the question of political prisoners. When the Helsinki meetings began in the mid-1970s, the well-founded fear was that Moscow would use them to cover up its abuses. The new reality is that reformers are using the process to correct some abuses, arguing at home that progress on rights is a key to modernizing and to standing taller in the world. But it is only a partial reality. Although the Soviets have made some notable advances, they are a good distance from the performance that would make it reasonable to confer on them the political benefits of hosting a meeting on human rights. Specifically, they are a distance from the standards they accepted in the Helsinki Final Act. A government that is still selective about granting visas to Americans has to give more credible guarantees than it has so far that a conference would be open to anyone who wanted to attend. Some hundreds of political prisoners, including Helsinki monitors, are still incarcerated, according to Andrei Sakharov. Radio Liberty is still jammed.

Personal hardship cases that Moscow could clear up in a morning remain unresolved. Jewish emigration is up, but it is not near the old peak and its future is uncertain. In Washington there is a familiar tension between the human rights groups, which naturally give priority to their cause, and the government, whose broader responsibilities incline it to see rights as one of several major American interests. The latter tendency is underlined by a peculiar Helsinki development. The Soviets, who (despite what Mr. Shevardnadze says) cannot enjoy being hit over the head, and the French and the Germans, for their own reasons, linked East-West talks on rights to East-West talks on conventional arms reductions. This further tempers arms controllers to regard rights as something that gets in the way. The United States cannot demand as a condition of doing other business that the Soviet Union make itself over, and it cannot keep revising upward its human rights demands every time the Soviets meet the last demand. It would also be a mistake to figure that American leverage is more important in producing change than the Soviet Union's own dynamics. But certainly the United States can expect the Soviets to honor its international commitments, and it can never stop insisting that its view of the Soviet Union, as a country and as a partner, hinges crucially on the kind of society it is. — THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Much to Complain About

Despite the fact that Chinese people are now enjoying a better life than before, many are complaining more, too. But this is hard to avoid in the process of the reform. A decade ago people were satisfied just to be able to feed themselves, such was the perilous state of the economy. When everyone is living in poverty there is less reason to complain. But now the person who lives on carrots and cabbage is likely to feel envious about the person who eats pork every day. There are many things about which to complain: inflation, shortages, rationing, uneven distribution of wealth, corruption and excessive bureaucracy. Competition for jobs and higher wages may be needed for the improvement of the economy. But, for those who lose out in the competition, they are sources of grievance. People have to abandon old concepts and come to terms with new thinking. Though the ultimate goal of reform is common prosperity, reform will lead to readjustments in distribution of wealth and some people will get rich earlier than others, hence the complaints. — The Beijing paper Workers' Daily, as quoted by The Guardian (London).

The Cemeteries Accuse Stalin

Last November, Mikhail Gorbachev made a major speech criticizing Stalin. More broadly, he has called for the "blank spaces" in Soviet history to be filled in. How far will a program of greater historical honesty be allowed to go? In the case of Stalin, perhaps far indeed. The science editor of the influential Literary Gazette suggests that Stalin exhibited typical symptoms of clinical paranoia as far back as 1927. What is now being publicly said is that for more than a quarter-century Russia was ruled, as it had been under Ivan the Terrible, by a man who was mentally unbalanced. A group of leading Soviet intellectuals calls for an assessment of Stalin's crimes in a public tribunal, to be conducted in the same Hall of Columns where the notorious Moscow purge trials of the 1930s took place. That such an enterprise is even being openly discussed says something about the parameters of the Gorbachev era. A

flood tide of change has begun to roll across the cemetery of Soviet history, exhuming the corpses of its victims. And with each disinterment, terrible truths are being revealed. — The Los Angeles Times.

Discredited but Still a Relic

There are many relics in Christendom, and the Shroud of Turin, even after its carbon-dating, can still claim to be the chief of them. Some relics come not from Christianity's origins but from a thousand years later when a "piece of the True Cross" was a magnet for pilgrims. According to the results of the carbon 14 tests, which were officially confirmed on Thursday, the Shroud of Turin has now to be classified as that sort of relic. The medieval bishop of Troyes, Pierre d'Arcis, said so at the time. But until now he has not been listened to, for what did he know about electron microscopy or the rate of decay of isotopes of carbon? Those who saw the testing of the shroud as an opportunity to prove or disprove by science the truth of the Resurrection, the existence of God or some equally large issue have had their reward. There has never been the slightest suggestion, however, that the initial perpetrators intended their handiwork for such a purpose. Both the wonders of modern science and the present climate of religious skepticism would have been quite beyond their grasp. Before they are dismissed as nothing more than cheap forgeries who have been caught out at last, it should further be admitted that the object they produced, the alleged burial cloth of Christ, is still a most remarkable work of iconographic art. Modern science can discredit it but cannot make its duplicate. Even as an object of piety the shroud is not finished, therefore. Relics work at the level of feeling, not intellect. It can never be proved that a particular relic is genuine, though it may be provable that it is not. That is the fate that has befallen the shroud. It is a warning to the Roman Catholic Church never to make the mistake of investing relics with evidential power or supernatural properties. A relic merely brings a person or event closer, establishing a physical link with some holy person or moment, thereby stimulating the imagination and moving the spirit. — The Times (London).



Does Gorbachev's Sidekick Still Believe This?

NEW YORK — Quiz time. Who said, "The origin of the American desire to possess the world lies deep within the country's social system?"

Who said, "All of Ronald Reagan's actions are steeped in fanaticism and personal hatred for socialism and all progressive changes?" And this: "Marxists have never forgotten that violence must inevitably accompany the collapse of capitalism in its entirety and the birth of socialist society. That violence will constitute a period of world history, a whole era of various kinds of wars, imperialistic wars, civil wars... This epic of gigantic cataclysms has begun..." In all three cases the answer is: Alexander Yakovlev, that leading Soviet "reformer" who sits at Mikhail Gorbachev's right hand, advising him on U.S. affairs and, since the recent shakeup, overseeing the conduct of foreign policy. Mr. Yakovlev, like Mr. Gorbachev, emerged from the Kremlin's power struggle with his own power significantly enhanced. Even before Anatoli Dobrynin's retirement, Mr. Yakovlev had established himself as Mr. Gorbachev's principal adviser on North America, often sitting in on Mr. Gorbachev's conversations with high-level Americans, and traveling with him to the Washington summit. Mr. Yakovlev has become the Kremlin's unchallenged authority on matters American. It is time we knew more about this man who studied at Columbia University in New York, worked in various Soviet Communist Party schools and publishing houses, and served as Soviet ambassador to Canada from 1973 to 1983. He is the author of a book on the United States suggestively entitled "On the Edge of an Abyss: From Truman to Reagan, The Doctrine and Realities of the Nuclear Age." The English-language version of the book, from Progress Publishers in

By Jeane Kirkpatrick

Washington, appeared in 1985 and includes coverage of the 1984 American elections. Even acknowledging that Mr. Yakovlev is first a party man and only second a historian, and that he may have had political motives for writing the book, it is relevant enough to his current role to be taken seriously. Presumably, it reflects with

Yakovlev's hostility to America is implacable, unrelieved, splanetic. And just as orthodox as Stalin's.

reasonable accuracy his attitude toward the United States and the world at large. The book is unremittingly hostile, even contemptuous, of the society, culture, politics and foreign policy of the United States. From John Wayne to Jimmy Carter, it finds Americans simple, often violent and regularly malevolent in their dealings with the world. He dismisses American society and institutions as corrupt and fraudulent. "Reality is such that we must deal with a country where freedom is suppressed, where violence flourishes, where trade unions are persecuted, where the press services big business and where basic rights of individuals are hampered," Mr. Yakovlev wrote. He portrays a country governed by a military-industrial complex seeking only its own greater profit. The American-style election, he says, "is a familiar and rather boring theatrical performance put on for people who are not quite aware of what true democracy really means." He is not surprised

that an actor should have been twice elected president, and that he should have been handpicked for the job by California millionaires. The 1984 Republican platform confirmed his opinion that President Reagan's "peace rhetoric" was "nothing but shameless hypocrisy and primitive demagoguery." The American people are brainwashed. Those who inform them — historians, political scientists, journalists — are too corrupt to do their job honestly. "Indifference, egoism and individualism are cultivated under the slogan of defending 'freedom of the individual.'... Everything is done to spawn selfishness, greed, accumulation of wealth, and the cult of money." Mr. Yakovlev's hostility to America is implacable, unrelieved, splanetic. His analysis of U.S. "imperialism" is as orthodox as Stalin's. He does not say "We will bury you," in the manner of Nikita Khrushchev, but he just as clearly predicts America's "inevitable downfall." He emphasizes the "absolute incompatibility" of capitalism and socialism. There is no "new thinking" in this book, no hint of revisionist ideas about the existence of common values or a common human destiny; only dogmatic repetition about the coming defeat of capitalism. Maybe Mr. Yakovlev has changed his mind about some of the matters discussed in "On the Edge of the Abyss." Maybe he hasn't. Maybe it doesn't matter much, since making policy and writing books are two quite different activities. But by his rehabilitation of Nikolai Bukharin and his reverent citations of Lenin, the "new thinkers" in the Kremlin, including Mr. Gorbachev, indicate that ideas do matter to them. If so, it will be important for Americans dealing with Soviet leaders to have read and digested the book written by the man who sits at Mr. Gorbachev's right hand. — Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

The Lure of the Pacific Is Turning Soviet Heads

VLADIVOSTOK — Before the Gorbachev era, the Soviet Union regarded all talk of Pacific cooperation as part of a Japanese and American plot to spread capitalism and isolate Moscow and its allies. But in a speech on Sept. 16 in Krasnoyarsk, which developed ideas first expressed in a major address in Vladivostok in July 1986, Mikhail Gorbachev reiterated that the Soviet Union wants to play a useful part in the rapidly developing Asia-Pacific region.

Beijing recognizes that Moscow is serious about normalizing relations. Soviet concessions over the location of its river border with China in 1986 followed a thinning out of Soviet troops along the border. Many of the countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations now acknowledge that there has been serious Soviet pressure on Vietnam to withdraw its forces from Cambodia. Australian officials have reported that the operations of the Soviet Pacific fleet have been cut back by up to half since Mr. Gorbachev took office. And Tokyo has detected a more flexible Soviet position on possible return of some of the disputed islands north of Japan which have been occupied by the Soviet Union since the end of World War II. Many Pacific states accept that Mr. Gorbachev's government has some new ideas. Beijing is repairing political ties with Moscow because China's desire for genuine independence in foreign policy requires détente with the Soviet Union. Japan understands that a reforming Soviet Union offers a real chance for Tokyo to develop a global role that is less dependent on alliance with America. ASEAN countries accept that a moderate Soviet Union can help balance Chinese and U.S. power. Soviet economic reforms are not moving as fast as Mr. Gorbachev wants. Only China has so far seen major benefits from economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. Trade between the two countries is booming. China has agreed to send 10,000 workers across the border to help build factories and work the farms. The next target for a Gorbachev initiative is Japan. Some joint ventures have been agreed, but in general Soviet-Japanese trade is stagnating. However, Moscow points out that the two economies are complementary. Japan needs resources and the Soviet Union is resource-rich. The Soviet Union needs high technology and Japan's industries are world leaders in that area. If superpower détente holds and Moscow does make some concessions on its territorial dispute with Japan, growth in two-way trade is likely. The real problem for the Soviet Union in sustaining its Pacific initia-

By Gerald Segal

tive is the fate of the reform process at home. With a Pacific coast population of less than eight million, the Soviet Union accounts for less than one percent of total Asia-Pacific production. Less than 10 percent of Soviet trade is with the Pacific. The vast problems confronting a Soviet Union anxious to improve its economic position in the region have been recognized in Moscow. They were aired at an international conference on Pacific cooperation that was organized by the Soviet Academy of Sciences and held in Vladivostok from Oct. 1 to 3. But the most likely solutions, even if they can be carried out, are at least a decade away. The Soviet Union is torn between the idea that development must be part of a wider reform process funded

by internal investment, and a bolder program to draw in foreign investment to give the whole process a kick-start. The more radical ideas seem to be winning. To attract foreign investors, the Soviet Union is exploring ways of drawing domestic and foreign labor to the region with large pay incentives. Foreign economic zones with special tax and investment regulations are being planned along the lines of those in China. They will concentrate on providing a modern scientific and technological infrastructure for industries which process Soviet raw materials. South Korea and Singapore are seen as new partners in such ventures. Moscow regards these newly industrialized countries of East Asia as more structurally compatible than Japan. It is easy to be skeptical about the

And the Vietnamese Are Not Amused

LONDON — A seven-point proposal for peace and security in Asia and the Pacific made on Sept. 16 by Mikhail Gorbachev in the Siberian city of Krasnoyarsk has attracted a mixed response.

China's national news agency summarized the speech without comment. Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita of Japan welcomed it, saying he would study the text closely. In Washington, a White House spokesman reacted coolly, while Thailand's Foreign Ministry described the offer to vacate the Soviet Pacific fleet's "material-technical supply point in Cam Ranh Bay" in return for U.S. withdrawal from bases in the Philippines as a "political ploy." In Manila, President Corason Aquino characteristically avoided giving an opinion. More significant, and yet less noticed, was the response from Vietnam, which has a treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and has been receiving more than \$3 billion a year in Soviet aid. Hanoi has been the object of intense Soviet pressure to help resolve the conflict in Cambodia, which Vietnamese troops have occupied since December 1978. Moscow is keen to reduce its involvement in regional conflicts where they interfere with improved relations with the United States and China. The Soviet Union has been pursuing normalization with China, increasingly at Vietnam's expense. For example, a once principled Soviet refusal to discuss the interests of third parties with China has given way to serious talks on Cambodia, most recently in Beijing in August between deputy foreign ministers and the United Nations in New York late last month between foreign ministers. It is in this context that Vietnam has reaffirmed a commitment to withdraw all its troops from Cambodia by 1990 whether or not a political solution is reached. But Vietnamese spokesmen have insisted that the timetable for a

By Michael Leifer

pullout before then must be linked to a cessation of aid to Cambodian resistance fighters who have bases along the Thai-Cambodian border. There is evident ambiguity in Hanoi's position. The Vietnamese have a strong security interest in avoiding a power vacuum in Cambodia which the strongest resistance group, the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge, could fill. Yet without first eliminating the Khmer Rouge, unconditional withdrawal by 1990 would almost certainly cause the power vacuum. Hanoi's response to Mr. Gorbachev's initiative in Krasnoyarsk may be interpreted in the light of continuing Soviet pressure for Vietnam to proceed, as promised last May, with the repatriation of 50,000 troops from Cambodia by the end of this year. In his initial reaction, Nguyen Co Thach, Vietnam's foreign minister, showed no enthusiasm for Mr. Gorbachev's proposal, which called on Vietnam and China to open direct talks on Cambodia. Mr. Thach said it contained nothing very new and was almost the same in its general sense as the Soviet leader's July 1986 policy speech on the Asia-Pacific region in Vladivostok. More bluntly, Mr. Thach stressed that Cam Ranh Bay was a Vietnamese base, not a Soviet one. His message that it was not a bargaining counter for the Soviet leader could not have been clearer. Vietnam's exclusive jurisdiction over the base was reiterated in a subsequent, more measured response from Hanoi. Soviet access to Cam Ranh Bay began after a Chinese punitive attack on Vietnam in February 1979. The presence of the Soviet military has been intended to serve as a deterrent against the Chinese. However, after the perfunctory Soviet response to the naval clash between Chinese and Vietnamese forces in

the disputed Spratly Islands in the South China Sea earlier this year, the renewed offer of a Soviet withdrawal from Cam Ranh can only reinforce Hanoi's concern over Soviet willingness to compromise Vietnam's interests to China's advantage. The leaders of an economically prostrate Vietnam must be thinking that with friends like the Russians, they have no need of enemies. The writer, who teaches international relations at the London School of Economics and Political Science, is the author of the recently published book "ASEAN and the Security of Southeast Asia." He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Federalism For the Sake Of Belgium

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Is there really a Belgium? It is not an idle question, given the conflicts that divide the people of that flat land. A Belgian sociologist, author of a Europe-wide inquiry into individual values, nonetheless says yes, Belgium exists. The Reverend Jan Kerckhofs of the University of Louvain says that the two main linguistic communities of Belgium, the French-speaking Walloons and the Dutch-speaking Flemish, are closer to one another in outlook than Walloons are to neighboring French or the Flemish to their Dutch cousins. (The third language community in Belgium is that of some 60,000 German-speakers.) Yet the two resist political cooperation. Belgium's lack of firm government in recent years has reflected the reluctance of Flemish and Walloons each to give an inch to the other. Now at last there may be a solution. Constitutional change is on the way to make Belgium into a federation. The linguistic battle has distracted the Belgians from serious national issues, and has contributed to elements of alienation and political extremism. Belgium recently has experienced both right-wing conspiracy and left-wing terrorism. A series of atrocious and seemingly motiveless murder-robberies in the early and mid 1980s, committed by what the press called "the mad killer of Brabant," was eventually linked to individuals in the security and police services, presumably motivated by a wish to destabilize the government and open the way to some kind of authoritarianism. There has been left-wing terrorism by a group widely known as the "Direct Action" movement; it is a marginal affair of the politically alienated, but it feeds a sense of political insecurity. The planned constitutional reform will make the country into a federal state, under the monarchy, made up of semi-autonomous components based on the three linguistic communities and the city of Brussels, where French and Flemish have equal standing. The federal government, with a parliament elected by the vote of all, will retain power over international relations, defense and the institutions of social security and social insurance, and will set the main lines of Belgian economic policy. The prime minister, Wilfried Martens, says that while "much will depend on individuals and on officials, since the regionalist tendency is extremely strong in our country, there is a will among the political class to guarantee national coherence in the federal institutions such as that which exists in Germany." The goal is "to give Belgium a new equilibrium." The West German example is important to the Belgians because federalism is a success in Germany. Giving wide autonomy to the individual states was an allied postwar policy meant as protection against German authoritarianism. In the event, it struck a creative balance between the extreme division of Germany in the past (more than 100 separate sovereignties at the start of the 19th century) and that centralization which proved disastrous under the Prussian monarchs in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and then under Hitler. The current development of the European Community toward a true common market in 1992 provides the Belgians with a certain reassurance that a federal structure would not weaken their international position. Federalism is a system with which Belgians feel confident, provincial identity having in the past been their best protection against abusive power. The Belgians have been ruled by the French Dukes of Burgundy, the Spanish Hapsburgs, then the Austrian branch of the Hapsburg monarchy. They were victims of the religious struggle between Catholicism and Calvinism. Their country has been a battleground in every European war from the 17th century until 1945. They are left with a deep hostility toward central power. The commune, the church and the family are what offer protection. There is a political outlook in sharp contrast with that of the neighboring French, who even today willingly practice a form of powerful, if secular, monarchy, and of the Dutch, who in the 17th century turned themselves into the first and most successful of bourgeois republics — as a contemporary said, "having done great things together, wanting to do even more." The Belgians have found their security in the particular rather than the general, and it is that toward which they are returning today. International Herald Tribune. — Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Refusal to Salute

TANGIER — The dispute between Portugal and Morocco is becoming more acute. The Moroccan Government persists in its refusal to salute the Portuguese flag. The ironclad Vasco de Gama has arrived from Toulon, and will act conjointly with the Rainha de Portugal to enforce satisfaction.

1913: Disaster in Wales

LONDON — An appalling disaster which, it is feared, may prove to be the worst in British colliery records, occurred yesterday (Oct. 14) at the Universal Mine, Senghennydd, Glamorganshire, about ten miles from Cardiff. In a mine in which nearly a thousand men were working an explosion occurred which shook the whole valley. This was followed by a huge blast from the pit shaft and a devastating fire. The number of victims is not accurately known, but the latest official news is that 418 men are entombed in a fiery prison.

1938: China Fights Back

HONGKONG — Violent Chinese counter-attacks slowed up the Japanese penetration in South China today (Oct. 15) and concentrated the fighting around the city of Tamsui, which the Japanese took yesterday and the Chinese are reported to have recaptured this morning. The Chinese claim 2,000 Japanese were killed and wounded in the counter-attack. Fierce fighting continues in the region, and the Japanese are apparently attempting to cut the Canton-Kiung railway twenty miles north of the Hongkong border. WASHINGTON — The need of a complete re-examination of national defense requirements in light of President Roosevelt today (Oct. 14) at his press conference. He revealed that new defense needs had compelled him to delay public discussion of the budget, which is to be presented to Congress in January. The Army and Navy budgets would be increased considerably over last year's peacetime high.

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Both D

OPINION

Both Did Better, but Bush Won

WASHINGTON — Through much of the last century in the United States it was considered unseemly for candidates, particularly presidential candidates, to campaign.

By George F. Will

something sleazy. He dragged Judge Bork — against whose integrity no one has ever said a believable syllable of criticism — into his answer to a question on "sleaze."

— really — that liberal Democrat grain embargo." In his remarks on Nicaragua, he blamed Congress for killing Ronald Reagan's policy but did not even try to revive that policy.

As has been the case throughout this campaign, Mr. Bush's reticence regarding support for the contra signals his tepidness toward the Reagan doctrine, the policy of supporting resistance groups within the Soviet empire.

As if Americans Really Wanted a Pit Bull for President

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Come on, George, stick it to him again. Give him hell, Duke, get in there and mix it up good, knee and elbow.

rest of the country — just not quite as low-minded as the political handlers want us to believe.

Secondly, I do not believe in the genius of the handlers. They are all brilliant during the campaigns.

George Bush is the greater offender. He questioned the patriotism of Michael Dukakis. What else was the emphasis on the Pledge of Allegiance supposed to mean?

Mr. Dukakis responds to the fears of his handlers and their contempt for what they see in their own mirrors.

He puts down his loss in a gubernatorial campaign to his opponent's unanswered sneer. He does not consider that Massachusetts rejected him then for a second term because it just did not like his first.

Dukakis Blew It

GEORGE Bush probably looked G up the election by floating above the battle in Thursday night's debate. He was, as usual, relatively incoherent, but he managed to look managerial and smile a lot.

Say for Michael Dukakis that he had an impossible job. He had to come across as something other than the sourpuss he has been appearing.

It was an extraordinarily limp performance by both candidates.

From a tactical standpoint, the evening belonged to Mr. Bush. He was able to sit on a lead. He had begun his campaign with harsh negative attacks.

When Mr. Dukakis failed to respond, Mr. Bush moved out front. That lead now is jelling into concrete.

Mr. Bush needs only to coast. Mr. Dukakis is running out of time to shift the focus. The Thursday debate was his best shot, and he blew it.

So Mr. Bush was able to begin his

"softer, gentler" phase, hoping to tamp down bitterness and consolidate his victory without harsh diatribes. Unless he makes a serious gaffe between now and election day, it will be difficult for Mr. Dukakis to get back into the game.

The tragedy, as the Thursday performance showed all too clearly, is that neither of these two political mediocrities is capable of raising a pulse, much less inspiring a nation.

He Lacks Instincts

IN TWO debates, the Massachusetts governor has conducted himself as if he were running for First Dentist. He has come across as an uninspiring man with a scolding demeanor who is given to talking about "tough choices" — like that between sweets and sound teeth.

Mr. Dukakis's response to the first question put to him was characteristic of his debate performance. Asked by CNN's Bernard Shaw to deal with an obscure hypothetical

"Governor, if Kitty Dukakis were raped and murdered, would you favor an irrevocable death penalty for the killer?" he offered a restrained "No, I don't, Bernard."

"No" is not the answer. Death at the minimum, preceded by the most horrible kinds of torture imaginable — that is what the average person would want for the killer of his wife.

Mr. Dukakis should have said he would feel that way, too. But then he should have acknowledged that it is for precisely that reason that courts, and not victims, decide these matters. Vengeance is not a noble instinct, but it is natural as a sneeze.

Mr. Dukakis dismissed Mr. Shaw's question and went straight to boilerplate: a recitation of his crime record and a call for a hemispheric summit on drugs. The standard indictment is that he is passionate. Maybe. A more telling charge is that he lacks instincts.

He has suffocated them, swaddled them in thought and second thought — policy, plans and options.

— Richard Cohen, in a column in The Washington Post.



THE DANCE OF FREEDOM — Drawing by Bill Day of the Detroit Free Press.

Walking, a Passing Glance, And Then a Premonition

By Anna Quindlen

NEW YORK — Walking alone at night last week in the city. I know the drill. My eyes meet the eyes of passing men only for a moment, then move into some empty middle distance that is meant to convey the message: not approachable.

I have been doing this for years, since I became grown up enough to understand that even in one glance, even between strangers, even on the street, something passes between men and women over which you must maintain control.

MEANWHILE

to do something about it, which I married, with children, most certainly am not. So I don't my touch-me-not look.

For the first time, however, I realize that I have no need of it now. It takes some blocks before I understand that something is different, that I have become a cipher, like some bad movie about a ghost come back to life, visible to those in the audience but not to the real people she passes on the street.

I glance at men, they glance at me. Then I watch as their eyes slide down to the exaggerated fear of my misdeed. In that slide I become invisible.

I am clearly, hugely pregnant, and so I have been desexualized. It feels as if I had been zapped with a ray gun. I am surprised at my surprise. I have been pregnant twice before: it must have been the same, and I simply forgot.

I am realistic. My boy is now so at odds with the more usual female form that I sometimes pass a mirror and recognize myself only from the shoulders up. ("Body by Goodyear," my husband said the other night, kidding.)

I am well read. I know about the madonna-whore dichotomy, about the (at best) mixed emotions most men have about being attracted to a mother, particularly a mother in the making.

Rather than making you seem seductive, the physical evidence that you are clearly no virgin makes you out-of-bounds. Whether the unspoken taboo is that you belong to another man, or to the baby, or both, I am not sure.

It occurs to me that I might as well wear a T-shirt that reads "Forbidden Fruit." I have even used this effect to my advantage, the Machiavellian madonna.

Each time I was visibly pregnant before, I was a manager in the company of mostly male executives. I was happy to be toting 35 pounds (16 kilograms) of one-time weight, to be saddled with impending maternity rather than sexuality.

I felt desexualized then, too, but it worked: clearly a woman here, gentlemen, but of the most nonthreatening variety. No need to worry about the subtlet, the sexual politics, the vibes.

My belly was my shield, and I used it. This is not about the guys on one corner in Times Square who continued

to proposition me, explicitly, even when I was nine months pregnant, the sort of men I think of reflexively as intimate friends of farm animals.

No, this is about sexuality, which is more a component of who you are than of what you do in the privacy of your home. "To see ourselves as others see us," was the line my grandmother would always throw out when I was full of myself.

The ubiquitous question in the women's magazines reads, "Do you dress to please (a) men, (b) other women, (c) yourself?" I can never think of any answer but "(d) all of the above."

It has been many years since my primary goal in the morning was to concoct some external manifestation of my persona that would be a complete fraud, pretty, totally conventional and supremely attractive to boys, if not to my parents.

It has been only a relatively short time since I felt a strange sort of peace descend and realized that I had come to terms with the way I was, and that it was mine, like my signature. I had turned my body, my face and all that they conveyed into a comfortable chair.

But I find that part of the transformation had continued to depend, if slightly, on the approbation of the outside world, and on a certain easy chemistry I had come to recognize between myself and what my high school health teacher coyly called "members of the opposite sex."

To find it suddenly gone came as a shock. Perhaps, too, I fear that this time it was a precursor not of a temporary loss but of a permanent one.

Will the chemistry be there 20 years from now when I walk down a street, edging toward 60? I don't know. I never thought about it before the other night. I like the snap, crackle and pop of those momentary encounters. I wouldn't want them to become extinct.

Soon, of course, this will be over. I will have some approximation of my old body back again, and I assume the interchange will resume, on commuter trains, at bus stops, the casual eye contact that means: "Hello, you look nice. I like that haircut. Perhaps if I weren't married..."

It doesn't mean much, but as I realized the other night when it had become as temporarily obsolete as my good black chemise dress, it does mean something.

I cheated some weeks ago on an airplane when I struck up a casual and friendly conversation about computers with the man across the aisle.

I will never know whether he would have asked me to dinner, an invitation I would have declined, because midway through the flight I had occasion to stand up. The look on his face would have been comical if it hadn't been so sad.

Big as I was, full of myself and somebody else, I had suddenly, in some sense, ceased to exist for him. And, in some very small sense, but some sense nonetheless, for myself.

The New York Times.

INTERNATIONAL MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS 'S 1990 in the. A major international conference cosponsored by the International Herald Tribune and Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher, and Flom. LONDON, NOVEMBER 10, 1988. The last two years have seen a dramatic upsurge in international corporate mergers and acquisitions. As the number of such international transactions has increased, the use of hostile tactics has also begun spreading rapidly, even among European and Japanese companies.

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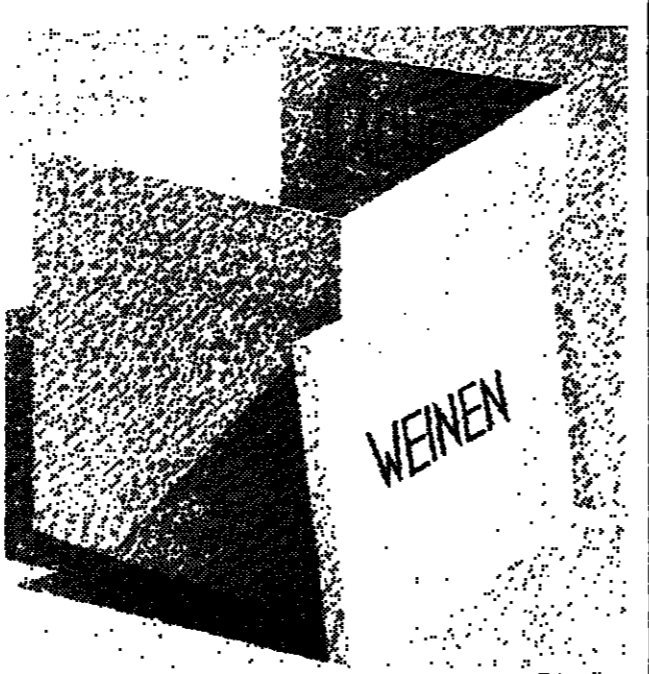
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ARTS / LEISURE

Taking Stock Of German Art From the 1980s

By David Galloway
DUSSELDORF — In the slyly ironic paintings of Thomas Huber, aesthetic content comes packaged in tidy and colorful containers. Each of his recent canvases shows a box or series of boxes with such labels as "Light" and "Dark," "Foreground" and "Background," "Laughing" and "Crying." The viewer, presumably, can unpack whatever idioms he likes. On the giddy roller-coaster ride of contemporary art, the instant "ism" might presumably be taken along like a box lunch.

observers, on the other hand, find a troublesome lack of focus that is aggravated further by the market's growing need for new trends. The stakes in this game of cultural roulette are often underestimated. In 1984, the last year for which statistics are available, the country's art and culture "industry" produced a gross income of 20 billion marks (\$1.1 billion) — five times the sum reported by the space and aviation industry, more than double that of the entire data-processing sector.



Thomas Huber's work labeled "Laughing" and "Crying."

Beyond the obvious hurdle of financing, a continuation of this concept can be hampered by its own shaky beginnings. Neither the U.S. nor the German presentation has found the positive echo the organizers had banked on. To be sure, the 27 artists now on view in Düsseldorf stake out the major positions. There is sculpture that employs industrial techniques and materials, alongside traditional media used in fresh, irrelevant ways. There is photography ranging from banal literalness to poetic transformation. And painting once more dares to celebrate technique. In every medium there is a new stress on language — either philosophically tongue-in-cheek, as in the case of Thomas Huber, or enigmatic-provocative, as in the case of the virtuoso painter Albert Oehlen.

A Persian Masterpiece Ruined

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — It is unusual for a masterpiece of staggering beauty, commissioned by a monarch and acknowledged as a landmark in the art of one of the world's great living cultures, to be dismembered slowly over the years and sold in bits and pieces.

SOUREN MELIKIAN

piece is a manuscript of the Iranian "Book of Kings" — in Persian "Shah-Nameh" — executed "by order of the Library of the exalted Sultan, Shah Tahmasp" (1524-1576), as the dedication inscription calligraphed within a rosette on the opening page tells the reader. The volume, which was presented by the shah of Iran to the Ottoman Sultan Süleyman the Magnificent, was carefully preserved until 1903 when it left Turkey and passed into the possession of Baron Edmond de Rothschild in Paris. The greatest care continued to be taken of the treasure until 1959. That year it was bought by Arthur A. Houghton Jr., a bibliophile renowned for the Houghton Library, which he built at Harvard in 1942 and gave to the university.



Detail from a plate showing Prince Esfandiyar slaying the mythical bird Simorgh, which was sold for £79,200 at Christie's in London.

known London galleries, Agnew's and Colnaghi's. Single leaf sales are said by dealers to have taken place at intervals. The sale on Tuesday was the second to be held in an auction house. In a special catalogue carrying the title "Fourteen Foliots from the Houghton Shahnameh," Christie's gave a glowing description of the manuscript, as it rightly should, without dwelling on the fact that the greatest 16th-century royal manuscript from Iran — complete with its 759 folios, including the 258 folios with miniatures, until it had come into the hands of the vendor — had been dismembered to allow such sales to proceed.

It measured by the 1976 auction prices, the session Tuesday was unimpressive, and given the general rise of the art market in the interval, the financial achievement may even seem modest. The 14 folios were sold for a total of £976,800 (about \$1.7 million). The most expensive one, which illustrates the episode in which the princely hero Rostam discovers his horse Rakhsh in the herd of the king of Turan, went up to £253,000, only 15 percent over Christie's high estimate.

sitions, with panels of text inserted into them, were balanced by page columns of calligraphy on the page facing them. The arrangement of text in relationship to image was not left at random in a volume whose master plan was the work of Dast Mohammad, as great a calligrapher as a painter. Ripping apart two pages composing a diptych, as will inevitably happen when folios are sold one by one, is like taking out one half of a counterpoint fugue by Bach and presenting that it is still as intended by the artist.

There is yet another way in which text and image are intricately interwoven in such a book. Occasionally the painter would insert calligraphed quotations into the miniature. They relate to the image and introduce an additional meaning by echoing the text of the book in a metaphorical way. The entire page is thus given a different twist.

The nature of Iranian painting is barely beginning to be understood in the West, where the study of art history and literature are separate disciplines and where art historians dealing with "Islamic Art" to use the meaningless blanket denomination, lack the linguistic skills to read classical texts and early technical treatises in Persian or Arabic.

The resulting havoc is comparable with the destruction that has afflicted some Chinese scroll paintings likewise butchered by breaking them up and cutting them down into convenient sizes for hanging on the wall. The misunderstanding of an art is strikingly reflected in the heavy two-volume "The Houghton Shahnameh," published in 1981 by Harvard University Press. The volume of plates reproduces the miniatures, for the greater part in sepia reproductions that are not the best, and some in color. But the text facing the miniatures is not reproduced. Only a few pages of calligraphy are shown at the end of the volume. The text focuses on possible attributions of the miniatures, of which three out of 250 are signed, and matters of history.

It all gives a ironic ring to the claim made in the introduction that "this book will make the art of the Houghton Shahnameh available in its entirety."

Naguib Mahfouz: Penetrating the Soul of Egypt

By William H. Honan

CRITICS sometimes call Naguib Mahfouz the Balzac of Egypt because of the way his works express the pulsating energy of city life and because of their psychologically nuanced characters and broad social concern. Mahfouz, who won the Nobel Prize in Literature Thursday, is largely unknown in the United States and Europe, although several of his shorter novels have been translated into English and brought out by small publishing houses and university presses. His works have also been translated into French, Swedish and German.

"It is a masterpiece," said Sasson Somekh, a professor of Arab studies at Tel Aviv University and a visiting research fellow in the Department of Near East Studies at Princeton. "because it is not just a social portrayal but penetrates the psyche, the intellect and the soul of the Egyptian people." "The trilogy is a monumental work," added Roger Allen, a professor of Arabic and Comparative Literature at the University of Pennsylvania who has translated three of Mahfouz's novels and a collection of short stories. "He spent five years researching it before he started to write. Then it filled three volumes, with over 1,500 pages. Nothing like it before had been written in Arabic."

rights and seeks to help build a new society. "Women play an important role in all of his work," Somekh said. "They are active, not passive characters, and they are frequently used to symbolize the changes in Egypt today. For example, in 'Miramar,' a novel written in 1967, Mahfouz tells the story of a village girl who comes to work in a hotel in Alexandria. She is exploited by many men, but she resolves to fight back, and by the end she has resolved not to be a passive victim any longer but to take her fate in her own hands. She symbolizes the changes in Egyptian society."

Another book, "The Children of Gebelawi," a novel he wrote in 1959, was found offensive because it contains an allegorical representation of Mohammed as an all-too-human, simple and womanizing man. Because of his support for President Anwar Sadat's peace treaty with Israel, Mahfouz's works were banned in many Arab countries, although those restrictions have been lifted. Within hours of Mahfouz's winning the prize, the sales of his books

Critics say his work expresses the pulsating energy of city life, with psychologically nuanced characters and broad social concern.

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The Map of the World That Is 'More Realistic'

WASHINGTON — The National Geographic Society has unveiled a revolutionary new world map that shrinks the United States, depicts the continents in different proportion and provides "a more realistic view of the world." Since 1922, the society has used maps that rely on a system developed by Alphonse van der Grinten, a U.S. engineer. His method was seen as the best way of mapping a round Earth on a flat surface. But Gilbert M. Grosvenor, the president of the society, said that the new map "more accurately portrays a round Earth on flat paper." It is impossible to produce a flat map that does not distort the size, shape, distance or direction of various land masses. Van der Grinten's was no exception, for example, depicting Greenland 554 percent larger than it is, the Soviet Union 223 percent larger and the United States 68 percent larger.

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Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide articles up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect jobs trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div, Yld, PE, etc. for various stocks.

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U.S. Futures Via The Associated Press

Oct. 14

Table with columns: Season High/Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg.

Grains

Table with columns: Wheat (CBT), Corn (CBT), Soybean Meal (CBT), Soybean Oil (CBT).

Food

Table with columns: Coffee (NYC), Cocoa (NYC), Orange Juice (NYC).

Metals

Table with columns: Copper (COMEX), Aluminum (COMEX), Zinc (COMEX).

Livestock

Table with columns: Cattle (COMEX), Hogs (CME), Pigs (CME).

Currency Options

Table with columns: Philadelphia Exchange, London, New York.

Financial

Table with columns: US T-Bills (IMM), US Treasury Bonds (CBT).

Paris Commodities

Table with columns: Sugar, Cocoa, Coffee.

London Commodities

Table with columns: Sugar, Cocoa, Coffee.

London Metals

Table with columns: Aluminum, Zinc, Lead.

Crisis Measures At Nigeria Airline

LAGOS - The board of state-owned Nigeria Airways has been dissolved and its managing director given two months to save the airline from collapse.

U.S. Lags Japan in Automation

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts - The Japanese are far ahead of U.S. manufacturers in the critical area of factory automation, an edge that seriously threatens the ability of American industries to compete internationally, according to a Harvard University study.

Company Results

Table with columns: Company Name, Revenue, Profit, etc.

Table with columns: Season High/Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg.

Stock Indexes

Table with columns: SP Comp. Index (CRB), NYSE Comp. Index (NYSE).

Commodity Indexes

Table with columns: Moody's, Reuters, D.J. Futures.

Market Guide

Table with columns: CME, CBOT, NYSE, etc.

DM Futures Options

Table with columns: DM Futures, Options.

Dividends

Table with columns: Company Name, Dividend Amount.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table with columns: S&P 100 Index, Options.

US Treasuries

Table with columns: US Treasuries, Yields.

Spot Commodities

Table with columns: Spot Commodities, Prices.

Reaching More Than a Third of a Million Readers in 164 Countries Around the World

Harvard, said at a news conference that they had based their findings on a survey of 1,368 companies of all sizes between October 1986 and March 1987.

The study found that few American plants were investing in computerized machine tools, and those that had made such investments during the previous five years had no plans to purchase more.

Mr. Brooks said the researchers found that automating a plant does not seem to lead to job losses, but actually appears to create new jobs.

The authors called for government and corporate policies that would promote new technologies.

Prospects for future computerization are not promising, she added.

Ms. Kelley and Harvey Brooks, a professor at

Minneapolis - Honeywell Inc. has filed a \$350 million lawsuit against Unisys Corp. accusing the giant computer maker of artificially inflating the financial strength of four aerospace operations that Honeywell purchased from Unisys for more than \$1 billion in 1986.

In a lawsuit filed in U.S. District Court on Wednesday, Honeywell accused Unisys of refusing to provide more detailed financial information when Honeywell sought it in 1986. Honeywell's suit alleges violations of federal and state securities laws, fraudulent misrepresentation and breach of warranty.

Honeywell said it had to rely on financial statements issued in September and October 1986, which the suit says overstated the assets and income of the aerospace operations.

Business Round

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Kelt Energy Makes Bid To Take Over Carless

LONDON — Kelt Energy PLC, an independent oil concern, said Friday that it is making an offer for Carless PLC that values the independent oil and gas exploration company at £12.3 million (\$37.6 million).

Alfa-Laval Buying Unit Of Pennwalt

STOCKHOLM — Alfa-Laval AB, the Swedish engineering and equipment group, has agreed to buy the Sharples-Stokes division of Pennwalt Corp. for \$119 million, the companies said Friday.

Meanwhile, Centaur Partners said it had raised its stake in Pennwalt to 8.5 percent of outstanding shares. Centaur, a New York-based investment group, held about 7.7 percent of Pennwalt as of July 19.

Sharples-Stokes makes decanter centrifuges, used to clean pipes in industrial cleaning and waste plants, and other machines including those used to manufacture medical pills. Alfa-Laval makes food-processing and agricultural equipment.

Collapse of Osaka Speculator Bodes Ill for Stock Market

At least two equally speculative companies, known as Cosmopolitan and Kohshin K.K., have faced financial difficulties since last summer, brokers and other market sources said.

Market sources estimated that these and other companies directly control as much as 20 percent of available stock on the Tokyo exchange. They also exercise indirect influence through the individual buying that normally follows the disclosure of their investment targets.

Like the Nihon Tochi group, which has been given court protection from its 256 creditors, these concerns have speculated aggressively in real estate and stocks by using newly revealed land parcels to secure credit from banks and other lending bodies.

Ford Offers Incentives on Trucks, but Not Cars, for 1989

DETROIT — Ford Motor Co., traditionally the last top U.S. carmaker to post buyer incentives because of its relatively strong sales, responded Friday to competitive offers of other carmakers by announcing \$300 rebates on selected 1989 model trucks.

Ford, however, refrained from offering buyer rebates on any 1989 model cars. It is only offering special vehicle lease rates on selected 1988 and 1989 model cars until Dec. 31, under a program announced Oct. 6.

Management Group Drops Its Offer for Wickes

SANTA MONICA, California — A management group from Wickes Cos. announced Friday that it had withdrawn its \$2.6 billion leveraged buy-out offer, and the conglomerate's stock plunged on the New York Stock Exchange.

The group, which is headed by the company's chairman, Sanford C. Sigoloff, said that it had dropped its offer because Wickes' operating income this year was expected to decline.

Norsk Expects Loss for Year of \$7.44 Million

OSLO — The Norwegian computer maker, Norsk Data A/S, said it expected a loss of up to 50 million kroner (\$7.44 million) for the year.

Icahn Reportedly Meets Unions on Eastern

NEW YORK — Carl C. Icahn, chairman of Trans World Airlines Inc., and representatives of the major unions at TWA and Eastern Airlines have held a series of meetings this week to explore a takeover.

Brisk Trade in Air Canada's Floated Shares

MONTREAL — More than 30 million ordinary shares in Air Canada, representing 43 percent of the state-controlled airline, have been floated on the main Canadian stock exchanges in the first stage of a government privatization plan for the carrier.

CHICKEN: Holly Gets Ruffled

(Continued from first finance page) Don Tyson, delivered late Tuesday afternoon to Holly Farms' president and chief executive officer, R. Lee Taylor 2d, Mr. Tyson said he was prepared to offer \$45 and a quarter of a share of Tyson's Class A common stock for each share outstanding of Holly Farms.

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Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div. Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Close	Chg.
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12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div. Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Close	Chg.
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12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div. Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Close	Chg.
351	351						
352	352						
353	353						

Dollar Falls Against Mark and Yen

NEW YORK — The dollar extended its losses Friday, closing at its lowest levels in New York since late June.

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, F.R., The. Includes Deutsche mark, French franc, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, British pound.

With the exception of the Bank of Canada and the Bank of England, major central banks have not intervened on behalf of the dollar.

Dollar Trend Weakens Franc Against Mark

PARIS — The Deutsche mark surged Friday in Paris trading, where dealers said the dollar must come under further pressure from Thursday's U.S. trade data and that, in turn, would boost the mark.

ECONOMY: Producer Prices Rose 0.4% in Month

(Continued from first finance page) Retail sales last month fell by \$519 million, to \$133.66 billion.

strong sales for the first 10 days of October. The inflation report showed the summer's drought, which sharply reduced farm output, was still having an impact on prices.

reflected declines for all major fuels. Gasoline prices, up 3.8 percent in August, fell 3.3 percent last month. Natural gas prices fell 2.5 percent in September; home heating oil costs were down 4.6 percent.

Factory Output Is Flat in U.S.

WASHINGTON — Production at U.S. factories, mines and utilities was unchanged in September, the weakest performance in seven months, the government said Friday.

OIL: Analysts See Price and Production Strategy Emerging for OPEC

(Continued from page 1) two-year lows in recent weeks on market fears of unrestrained production by both OPEC and non-OPEC producers.

dent of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation Inc. "By agreeing to a ceiling of 18.5 million barrels a day for the fourth quarter," he added, OPEC would stand a good chance of seeing the price recover from current levels to \$15 a barrel next year.

Production levels in October have reached 21.5 million barrels a day, industry sources say, with Saudi Arabian production possibly accounting for as much as 6 million barrels a day, well above that country's official quota of 4.3 million.

lion barrels a day, industry estimates show. But there are indications that Iraq is ready to limit its production and agree to rejoin the quota system at a level somewhat above its present allotment.

BRITAIN: Inflation Rate Climbs

(Continued from first finance page) at a four-month high against the dollar in London. It ended at \$1.7550, compared with \$1.7455 on Thursday.

below 4 percent in April, it was hailed by the government as a symbol of its success in controlling the economy. But it has been driven up partly by a sharp rise in interest rates. The bank base lending rate has climbed from 7.5 percent in early June to 12 percent at present.

EC Ends National Barriers To Public-Works Bidding

LUXEMBOURG — Members of the European Community agreed Friday on setting up a single public-works market, allowing any contractor in the Community to bid for public tenders in another country.

Public-works projects total 150 billion European currency units (\$165 billion) every year in the European Community, according to its executive commission.

Friday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume.

Table of OTC prices for various stocks including ABB, AIG, AIZ, etc.

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50 YEARS AGO

1938: China Tightens

1938: China Tightens

1938: China Tightens

1938: China Tightens

1938: China Tightens

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1938: China Tightens

BOOKS

JOE LOUIS: 50 Years an American Hero
By Joe Louis Barrow Jr. and Barbara Munder. 270 pages. \$18.95. McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Charles S. Farrell
THIS new biography of the great heavyweight boxer, written by his son, Joe Louis Barrow Jr., with Barbara Munder, is a loving tribute that offers new insights into the man who, at his prime, was probably the most admired black man in the United States.

"Nearly every black person and most whites in America knew who Joe Louis was," writes senior star Arthur Ashe in a foreword. "They knew his face, his voice, his record in the ring, his family and his life history that so closely mirrored the background of other striving blacks." But one person who knew little beneath the surface was his son, estranged from his father at an early age because of his parents' divorce and because of the boxer's ceaseless travels. Barrow and Munder use newspaper and magazine accounts of the champ, as well as the reflections of dozens of people who knew him, to piece together a detailed account of Louis's life, inside and outside the ring.

The book begins not at the beginning, but on June 22, 1938, when the boxer accomplished probably his most celebrated victory, the first-round demolition of Max Schmeling, Germany's great white hope, in a rematch from two years earlier. For Louis, the victory avenged the only knockout of his young career, to the world and the United States the fight meant much more, since Schmeling represented Nazi claims of racial supremacy.

The fight brought a clear focus on the racial undercurrent in the United States. Sportswriters who had previously tagged Louis with such derogatory names as "the mocha mauler" and the "coffee-colored kayo king" suddenly declared him the symbol of American freedom and equality. Blacks viewed the fight as a vindication for an entire race. "Black Americans were down, way down," the authors write, "and felt that Joe Louis had to avenge himself—for them. It was almost as if that segment of America had somehow disappointed the country when their hero lost in 1936. If Louis beat Schmeling in the rematch, it would be not only a national victory—with political implications—but also a vindication of black Americans' ability to carry the flag."

This was the burden that Joe Louis carried through his adult life. He represented his race during a period when black America had no other champions, and he did it with a dignity and grace that allowed him to be accepted as a champion by whites as well.

Louis was a man of humble beginnings—the son of an Alabama sharecropper who had moved to Detroit in search of a better life—and he ended his life just as humbly. The authors trace his roller-coaster life with an eye for detail and an unabashed affection for him.

Even though poor, Little Barrow tried to expose her children to culture, giving young Joe 50 cents a week for violin lessons. He instead used the money to rent a locker at a recreation center so he could learn boxing. His mother eventually discovered the ruse, but gave her blessing with the understanding that, if he was going to be a fighter, he should "be the best you can."

His reputation was made in the ring and the authors give vivid descriptions of his many fights. The Schmeling fights, the bouts against Billy Conn and others are recounted with a blow-by-blow intensity that makes wonderful reading for any boxing fan. But the authors also shed light on Louis's personal life—his friends, his wives, his battle against segregation in the U.S. Army, his humor and wisdom, and later his sad decline as an average boxer, wrestler and finally Las Vegas gambler.

The authors' enthusiasm goes overboard at times. The reflections of family members, friends, opponents and "common folk" no doubt provide insight into Louis, but coming as they do, page after page, snippet after snippet, they intrude on the narrative.

There are exceptions: for instance, the moving recollections of John Thompson, Georgetown University's basketball coach, who said, "No one had more impact on me in terms of giving me encouragement and motivation, giving me hope and self-respect... Although today I look upon Joe Louis as an American hero, when I was younger I was too selfish to appreciate that. I didn't care what white people thought. It was only important to me that he made me feel good about myself. Today I appreciate the tremendous obstacles a black person had to overcome in the 1930s. His style—modesty, dignity and courtesy—were just as courageous in his era as that of any black militant today."

Charles S. Farrell is on the staff of The Washington Post.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Oct. 14

Table with columns for Amsterdam, London, Hong Kong, and other markets. Includes sub-sections for Francs, Pounds, and Hong Kong.

Table with columns for Tokyo, Seoul, Taipei, and other Asian markets. Includes sub-sections for Tokyo and Seoul.

Table with columns for Frankfurt, Zurich, and other European markets. Includes sub-sections for Frankfurt and Zurich.

Table with columns for Sao Paulo, Toronto, and other international markets. Includes sub-sections for Sao Paulo and Toronto.

E.G.O. Trip By Jim Page

A crossword puzzle grid with numbers 1-18 in the top row and 1-18 in the left column.

- DOWN
13 Time past
14 Far wells
15 "... bean-rows will I have..."
16 Yacht
17 Youth: Comb. form
21 Vehicle for Lum: 1928
23 Venison
28 Handle a problem handily
34 The old bean
36 "Tears" poet
37 Forecaster
39 Town in Liberia or Italy
40 Bone hollows
41 "Poor Man's Topstory" author
42 It curdles milk
43 Panatela residue
44 "Cara..."
45 1954 song
47 Mania, e.g.
50 He and Hickey took the stage together
54 Chat idly
56 Alder tree:
57 Soccer
58 Israeli city
59 Circa: Abbr.
61 Vehicle for Cohan: 1933
63 Fragment
64 Buff pumps
65 Mother of the Fates; to Plato
66 Roscoe: Abbr.
67 Monogram for Jesus
68 Rod
69 Pop
73 Hogue's "Fables"
75 Danny's girl
77 F-J link
78 Pilgrimage to Mecca
81 Extends liability coverage

- ACROSS
1 Title of courtesy, once
5 S.A. wood sorrel
8 French floor
13 "The Harry Ape" role
17 On the Channel
18 — de jambe (halet)
20 Kind of renewal
21 "The Long Voyage Home," e.g.
22 "Death's duell" author
24 Paint splashes
25 "You're Glad You're Young"
27 Sec. of State: 1977
29 Arthur
30 Alley button
31 Mine, in a way
32 Franklin's father was born here
33 Voice of:
35 Saloon where Twee Pie Down
38 "A... the Misbegotten" (Robards vehicle)
43 Idi
44 Suffix with musket
46 "The Hungarian Rone"
48 "... is sinking Ufford"
49 Sloth, for one
50 "Return of the..." 1983
51 Meadow
52 Immerses
53 Scottish
58 Whence comes take-home
59 Fran of "Rabbi..."
59 — damnee (willing tool)
60 Made a path
61 Biblical shepherd
62 Prop finish

A solution to a crossword puzzle from the previous week, showing filled-in letters.

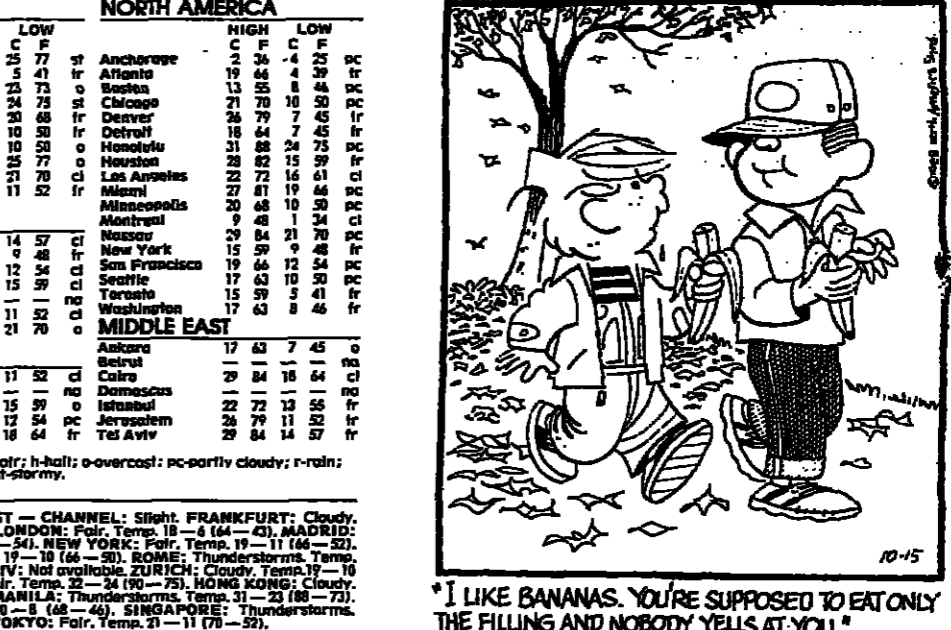
Table with columns for London, Paris, and other markets. Includes sub-sections for London and Paris.

Table with columns for Sydney, Stockholm, and other markets. Includes sub-sections for Sydney and Stockholm.

WEATHER

Table with columns for EUROPE, ASIA, NORTH AMERICA, AFRICA, and OCEANIA. Lists high and low temperatures for various cities.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I LIKE BANANAS. YOU'RE SUPPOSED TO EAT ONLY THE FILLING AND NOBODY YELLS AT YOU."

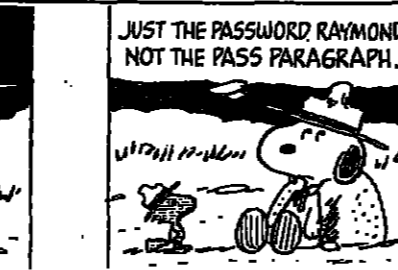
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



DOONESBURY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



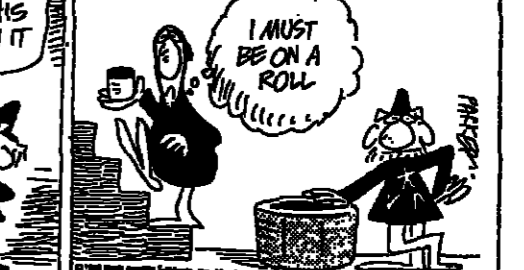
REX MORGAN



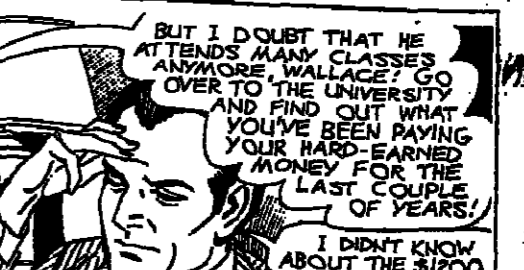
GARFIELD



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



SPORTS

Goin' to Kansas City, Raiders Hoping for a Boost from Bo

By Thomas George New York Times Service EL SEGUNDO, California— A battle cry often heard among the Los Angeles Raiders this season has been, "If we can just hold on until Bo Jackson gets back..."

After a shocking 45-3 victory over the New England Patriots last week, they're hungry for more. "Let's hope winning is contagious," said Packers coach Lindy Infante. "Losing sure was."

Phoenix (4-2) at Washington (3-3): The Cardinals shoot for another victory over the Redskins and a chance to widen their NFC East lead. "We just want to play for four quarters," said Neil Lomax, the Phoenix quarterback.

NFL PREVIEW

Washington coach Joe Gibbs said of the Cardinals, "They're real. It's no mistake they're in first place."

Detroit (1-5) at N.Y. Giants (3-3): After the spellbinding loss the Giants suffered to Randall Cunningham and the Philadelphia Eagles on Monday night,

Everyone is talking about the new and improved Miami defense. With the Dolphins playing against the Chargers, there should be even more of that talk.

They need a break. Here is one in the Lions.

The surprise in this one, however, is this: The Detroit defense ranks 10th in the National Conference, New York's 14th. The Lions' pass defense ranks 6th, the Giants' 14th. If the Giants are ever to get their anemic running game on track, this is the time. The Lions have been outscored, 845 yards to 435 yards.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Cincinnati (6-0) at New England (2-4): A loss like the one the Patriots endured last week against the league's worst team is the kind of thing that could precede a victory over the league's best club. The Bengals' coach, Sam Wyche, knows that.

"Every week, there has been a different challenge, and this one

is unique in its own way," Wyche said. "We're running into a team ready to prove something. I just hope we don't think we're finished proving a few things to ourselves."

Buffalo (5-1) at N.Y. Jets (3-2-1): This Monday night game is an important one for the Jets to pull closer to Buffalo in the AFC East. They must do so against a potentially punishing Bills defense and an offense that is coming alive.

Houston (4-2) at Pittsburgh (1-5): The feud between Chuck Noll and Jerry Glavine last season has been well-documented, as has the rivalry between these Central Division foes. Noll, the Steelers' coach, has called the Oilers "cheap-shot artists." Glavine, the Oilers' coach, has said his team simply plays hard.

The offenses are comparable, especially with the touch of quarterback injuries each has endured, but the defenses are not. Houston has allowed 20 fewer points and made more big defensive plays.

Tampa Bay (7-4) at Indianapolis (1-5): The Colts think they are a better team than their record shows. They won the East last season and need this game badly even to hope to re-enter the playoff picture.

San Diego (2-4) at Miami (3-3): Everyone is talking about the new and improved Miami defense. With the Dolphins playing against the Chargers, there should be even more of that talk.

INTERCONFERENCE

Philadelphia (3-3) at Cleveland (3-3): The Eagles want to keep a good thing going, but the Browns are tough at home and feature a secondary that should pose problems for Cunningham.

New Orleans (5-1) at Seattle (4-2): A battle of heavyweights, but the Saints can take solace in the fact that the Seahawks, once dominant in the Kingdom, are not. The 49ers tipped them there, 38-7, earlier this season. And New Orleans has the NFL's fifth-best overall defense and fourth-best pass defense.

Atlanta (1-5) at Denver (3-3): The Falcons are regrouping from the death of David Crockett, their special-teams captain. That Atlanta's incoherent play and a more talented Denver team is a mountain to overcome in Mile High Stadium.

Facing Mighty A's, Are Dodgers 1988 Version of Twins?

By Murray Chass New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES—In the aftermath of the New York Mets' loss to the Los Angeles Dodgers in the final game of the National League pennant playoff, Joe McIlwaine stood in the Mets clubhouse and recalled a moment 10 months earlier.

"I was standing between Fred and Sandy thinking this is a great trade for these teams," the Mets executive related. "As it turned out, we were the last three teams playing."

McIlwaine was recalling the eight-player, three-year deal in December among the Mets, the Dodgers and the Oakland Athletics. The Mets and the Dodgers played for the National League pennant. Now the Dodgers face the A's in the World Series beginning here Saturday.

The Dodgers, McIlwaine concluded, "got the more immediate help; we got the future help."

"I guess we'll win in the future," he said. "They won't win in the future."

Whatever the Mets do in subsequent seasons remains to be seen, but for the present, the situation is unique because of the involvement of the teams in the trade.

The trade—engineered by McIlwaine, Fred Claire of Los Angeles and Sandy Alderson of Oakland—brought the Dodgers Alfredo Griffin, their shortstop; Jay Howell, their top relief pitcher; and Jesse Orosco, another member of the bullpen. The A's got Bob Welch, who is their No. 2 starting pitcher.

Days Stewart, Welch and Storm Davis, Oakland's starting trio, will try to do what New York's heralded pitchers could not do. The A's have more than these pitchers and are considered a relatively heavy favorite to beat the Dodgers. But the Mets had more than their pitchers and they, too, were supposed to beat the Dodgers.

Which raises a question: Are the Dodgers the 1988 version of the Minnesota Twins?

The Twins, with 85 victories last year, were a most unlikely team to win the World Series. But they did, beating the most talented St. Louis Cardinals in seven games.

The Dodgers readily admitted that they were not as talented as the Mets, but they beat them, routing up their pitchers in the process.

The A's have similar pitching strengths. Their three starters and Dennis Eckersley, the major-league leader with 45 saves, pose a major roadblock for the Dodgers.

The A's also have the type of explosive hitting the Mets displayed during the season. Jose Canseco, Mark McGwire and Dave Henderson hit a total of 98 home runs and drove in 317 runs. They will provide a serious test for the Dodgers' pitchers.

However, just as the Dodgers' hitters showed disdain for the Mets' pitchers, the Dodgers' pitchers stymied the Mets' hitters. Darryl Strawberry hit only one home run. Keith Hernandez, in a stretch during the middle games of the playoff, failed to hit safely in six times at bat with a total of nine runners on base. Three times he struck out and once

he hit into a double play. He grounded into another double play in the seventh game.

The Dodgers got two victories from Tim Lincecum, their rookie starter; they got effective relief efforts from Brian Holton, Ricky Horton and Alejandro Pena and they got the series of a pitcher's life from Orel Hershiser, who was the most dominant force in the playoff.

As surprisingly good as the Dodgers were, though, they could have a problem repeating that type of play against the A's, who easily swept the Boston Red Sox in four games in the American League playoff.

Having heard all season that they were not good enough to win the National League West championship, then hearing that they could not beat the Mets, they

soared to an emotional altitude that cannot be maintained for weeks at a time.

The New York Yankees learned that in 1976. They played such an emotional struggle against the Kansas City Royals in what was then a five-game playoff that they were exhausted at its conclusion and just happy to have reached the World Series. In the Series, however, they were flat against the Cincinnati Reds, a stronger team, and the Reds swept four games.

Because they lost 10 of 11 games to the Mets during the season and heard constant talk about it for weeks before the playoffs, the Dodgers set out to prove that those results were misleading. Achieving that was their ultimate goal. Now that they have achieved it,

will they be able to regenerate themselves quickly and turn on their drive against the A's?

That task will be as difficult as any undertaken this season.

Belcher vs. Stewart Likely Belcher was expected to open the Series for the Dodgers against Oakland's Stewart. The Associated Press reported from Los Angeles.

Belcher won Games 2 and 5 of the NL playoffs, the first rookie to win two games in the playoffs since the format began in 1968. He finished the regular season 12-6, winning nine of his last 11 games. Stewart, who won eight straight before losing a game this season, finished 21-12. He won Game 4 of the playoffs for the A's.



IN L.A., NOTHING FOR EARLY BIRDS—Dodger fans lined up early Thursday to buy World Series tickets, but after waiting hours, they were told that the tickets would be sold only by telephone.

VANTAGE POINT/George Vecsey

Looking for Mets' 'Vital Signs'

New York Times Service

NEW YORK—If this had been a midseason game, it could have been filed away as a "laughie," one of those 60 or 70 losses that even a championship team suffers every season. "Good pitching stopping good hitting" and all that good old baseball wisdom.

But this was for the pennant. This was for the ticket to the World Series. This was for bragging rights next season. And in this biggest game of the 1988 season, Tom Lasorda's Los Angeles Dodgers swaggered and executed and Dave Johnson's New York Mets stumbled and fell apart.

The most compelling sight in the 6-0 clincher Wednesday evening was the Dodgers' two bully boys, Kirk Gibson and Mickey Hatcher, throwing themselves around the field and the dugout, spurring their teammates with their energy.

The Mets do not have that energy, have not had it since Ray Knight in 1986, which may prove that pennants and world championships should be seen as once-in-a-generation bolts of lightning and savored as such.

The Mets, on the other hand, came into the postseason as a team still in transition, still inventing itself, without the final transforming burst of leadership and energy.

Since September 1987, the Mets have sensed that their manager was preoccupied by the question of his job security. Nobody fully knows the reason for the bad vibrations between Frank Cashen and Johnson—oil and water, bow ties and cowboy boots, you put a label on it—but it exists.

Let's get it straight: it was not the questions from the media about Johnson's status, it was the cold silence from the front office that made Johnson even more remote and suspicious.

Perhaps pennants and world championships should be seen as once-in-a-generation bolts of lightning and savored as such.

This strategy to take the big guys out. This was emotional impact managing, beyond the logic and the printouts and the medical reports.

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When Lasorda was brooding

'74: First California Series

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES—In 1974, Oakland played Los Angeles in the World Series and the A's did most of their slugging in the clubhouse. The A's beat the Dodgers, 4-1, in the first all-California Series, the last of Oakland's three consecutive championships and the last World Series for Walter Alston, who was the Dodgers' manager.

The day before the first game, pitchers Rollie Fingers and Blue Moon Odom punched each other out. Fingers need stitches and Odom ended up with a fat lip.

There were verbal wars, too. Reggie Jackson and Vida Blue did little to conceal their contempt for the man who then owned the A's, Charley Finley.

Catcher Steve Yeager started four of the five games for the Dodgers and believes that the 1974 Dodgers squad was a better team than this year's National League champions.

"We had Dave Lopes, Steve Garvey, Ron Cey, Jimmy Wynn and Bill Buckner," Yeager said. "That's some pretty good hitting."

But hitting was not dominant: the Dodgers hit .228, the A's .211. The A's used only five pitchers—Blue, Odom, Fingers, Ken Holtzman and Jim "Catfish" Hunter. Fingers won again, saved two others and was named the Most Valuable Player.

"The pitching was great in that Series and I think it will be the deciding factor this year, too," said Dodgers coach Bill Russell, who played shortstop for Los Angeles in 1974.

The A's won the first game, 3-2, at Dodger Stadium and Hunter, a 25-year winner, got the last out for the save. Don Sutton beat Oakland, 3-2, in the second game, striking out nine in eight innings.

The Series moved to Oakland and the A's won three straight behind Hunter, Holtzman and Odom.

"There's really no rivalry between the two teams and that Series was so long ago it means nothing in relationship to this year," Russell said.

Before South Africa Meets, U.S. Group Warns of Bans

United Press International

INDIANAPOLIS—Thirteen U.S. track and field athletes could receive life suspensions from all domestic and international competitions sanctioned by The Athletics Congress and the International Amateur Athletic Federation if they participate in a series of meets in South Africa as planned.

Ollan Cassell, executive director of The Athletics Congress, the governing body of the sport in the United States, sent a letter to the South African Council on Sport asking that U.S. athletes be warned of the consequences of competing in meets there this month.

The first event is scheduled for Saturday in Johannesburg, the second Oct. 18 in Stellenbosch and the last on Oct. 22 in Germiston.

Cassell said in a written statement Thursday that any athlete who competes in South Africa is "subject to disqualification by IAAF."

The IAAF will look upon the matter "very gravely, and will probably take strenuous action," Cassell said.

Because of its apartheid policy, South Africa was banned from the Olympic Games beginning in 1964 and was expelled from membership in the IAAF in 1976. Since the IAAF ban, no U.S. athlete has competed in South Africa, Cassell said.

The 13 athletes cited are Tom Petranoff, former world record-holder in the javelin; John Powell, Olympic bronze medalist in the discus; Carol Cady, a 1988 Olympian and U.S. record-holder in the discus; Ruth Wysocki, a 1984 Olympian at 800 meters; James Robinson, a 1976 Olympian and the 1979 Pan American Games 800-meter champion; Dave Latt, 1984 Olympic bronze medalist in the shot put; Tyrus Jefferson, third in the long jump at this year's U.S. championships; Ray Wickless, former Arizona State distance runner; Milton Stewart, the 1982 National Collegiate Athletic Association 110-meter hurdles champion; sprinters Cedric Gilder and James Andrews, hurdler Keith Thibodeaux, and long jumper Kevin Atkins.

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SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

World Series Player Comparison

Table with columns for Player, Team, AVG, AB, R, H, HR, RBI. Lists stats for players like Shibusawa, Holtzman, McIlwaine, etc.

TRANSITION

BASEBALL: American League. BALTIMORE—Signed Dave Robinson. PHILADELPHIA—Released David Patterson. PITTSBURGH—Wounded Dave Rucker. SAN DIEGO—Signed Eric Stone, pitcher, to a two-year contract. NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE: DENVER—Announced Jeff Fouts. PHILADELPHIA—Signed to terms with Harvey Huggins, center, on a multi-year contract. PORTLAND—Signed Lester Frazier, center, to a two-year contract.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

World Series Schedule

Table with columns for Date, Time, Location, Home Team, Away Team, Score. Lists game schedules for the World Series.

HOCKEY

Table with columns for Team, W, L, T, Pts, GF, GA. Lists NHL standings for various teams.

SIDELINES

Weightlifter's Parents Enter Turkey

ANKARA (Reuters)—Bulgaria allowed the parents of the Olympic champion weightlifter Naim Sulaymanoglu to enter Turkey on Friday to be reunited with their son.

U.S. Ousted in Golf's Dunhill Cup

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland (AP)—The top-seeded U.S. team, led by Curtis Strange, was eliminated from the Dunhill Cup team golf tournament here Friday, losing its quarterfinal match to eighth-seeded Ireland.

Tulane Back in Conference After Ban

ATLANTA (AP)—Tulane University, which withdrew from the Metro Conference in 1985 following an alleged point-shaving scandal in its men's basketball program, has been reinstated to the conference.

Quotable

Tom Lasorda, manager of the Los Angeles Dodgers, asked if he ever put pine tar on the ball when he was pitching. "With the staff I had, pal, I used everything I could." (LAT) Jim Lachey, on going from the San Diego Chargers to the Los Angeles Raiders to the Washington Redskins in a period of five weeks: "I'm just a rent-a-tackle." (LAT) St. Louis pitcher Joaquin Andujar, on weather: "You can't worry if it's hot. You can't worry if it's cold. You only worry when you get sick. Because if you don't get well, you die." (LAT)

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Jockey Is Killed in Fall at Belmont

By Steven Crist New York Times Service

NEW YORK—Michael Venezia, a 43-year-old jockey who was planning to retire at the end of this year, died Thursday of massive head injuries when he was kicked by a horse after a spill in the fifth race at Belmont Park.

The remainder of the day's races were canceled immediately.

Park silently shuffled out of the park after being informed of the fatal accident, and the other jockeys dressed quickly and waved off reporters as they left.

Mr. Walter K., the horse Venezia was riding, had bobbled briefly at the start but then quickly moved into contention and was up to third place on the outside when he clearly broke down on his right front leg.

After two strides, Venezia jumped from the left side of the horse, without having had time to look behind him.

"We extend our deepest sympathy to the family of Mike Venezia," said Martin L. Lieberman, senior vice president of the New York

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"We extend our deepest sympathy to the family of Mike Venezia," said Martin L. Lieberman, senior vice president of the New York

Quotable

Tom Lasorda, manager of the Los Angeles Dodgers, asked if he ever put pine tar on the ball when he was pitching. "With the staff I had, pal, I used everything I could." (LAT) Jim Lachey, on going from the San Diego Chargers to the Los Angeles Raiders to the Washington Redskins in a period of five weeks: "I'm just a rent-a-tackle." (LAT) St. Louis pitcher Joaquin Andujar, on weather: "You can't worry if it's hot. You can't worry if it's cold. You only worry when you get sick. Because if you don't get well, you die." (LAT)

Jockey Is Killed in Fall at Belmont

By Steven Crist New York Times Service

NEW YORK—Michael Venezia, a 43-year-old jockey who was planning to retire at the end of this year, died Thursday of massive head injuries when he was kicked by a horse after a spill in the fifth race at Belmont Park.

The remainder of the day's races were canceled immediately.

